

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1617.—VOL. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1866.

(STAMPED ...SIXPENCE.
(UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(Established 23 years.)
Mr. CROFTS offers the FOLLOWING SHARES at net prices (all calls paid):—
30 Central Minera, 10s.; 20 West Wheel Kitty, 11s.; 20 Great Retallack, 12s. 6d.;
30 Clifton, 12s.; 10 E. Carn Brea, 21s.; 50 Frontino and Bolivia, 8s. 6d.; 20 Chon-
tales, 22s.; 50 Don Pedro, 10s. 6d.; 60 Mineral Rights, 14s.; 30 Prince of
Wales, 23s.; 10 Marke Valley, 23s.; 10 Tincroft, 27s.; 10 East Lovell, 25s.;
100 Okef Tor, 6s. 9d.; 20 North Treskerby, 22s.; 10 West Caradon, 24s.; 10 East
Caradon, 26s.; 15 Wheal Grenville, 17s. 6d.; 50 East Grenville, 22s.; 20 Frank
Mills, 23s.; 5 East Basset, 21s.; 1 South Caradon, 23s.; 10 Tresavean, 25s.; 25
East Providence, 6s. 6d.; 50 New Lovell, 5s.
* BANK RATE reduced to 8. Tins advanced 2s a ton. COPPER and LEAD
no decline. Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—5 Basset and Grylls, 6s.; 10
Camborne Vein, 21s.; 20 Crebor, 14s. (ex call); 10 Chiverton, 26s.; 5 Clifton,
28s.; 10 Chiverton Moor, 24s.; 30 Chontales, 22s.; 20 Central Minera, 20s.;
50 Caldbeck Fells, 22s. 6d.; 50 Central Snailbeach, 29s.; 10 East Caradon, 26s.;
50 East Jano, 10s.; 10 East Carn Brea, 22s. 6d.; 10 East Lovell, 26s.; 50 East
Grenville, 22s.; 10 East Rosewarne, 10s.; 10 Frank Mills, 24s.; 50 Frontino and
Bolivia, 8s.; 5 Great Laxey, 22s.; 20 Great North Laxey, 22s.; 5 Great Vor,
41s.; 25 Lady Bertha, 3s. 9d.; 20 Mineral Rights, 15s.; 10 Marke Valley, 23s.;
20 North Treskerby, 22s.; 20 New Wheel Lovell; 20 New Trelawny, 12s. 6d.;
30 Prince of Wales, 23s. 6d.; 200 Rosa Grande, 3s. 6d.; 40 Rosewarne United,
12s.; 5 St. Ives Consols, 44s.; 5 West Caradon, 24s.; 100 West Kitty.

MR. LELEAN BUYS AND SELLS ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES, and advises parties who consult him for profitable and safe investments.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.
11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND FINANCE REGISTER for August should be consulted by all who wish to review the state of the markets for the preceding month; and to find a description of the most eligible investments returning 10 per cent. and upwards. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 5s. Published monthly, and sold by Messrs. Pottle and Son, Nos. 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON (23 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange, DEALS largely in MINING SHARES, either as BUYER or SELLER, at closest market prices.

GEORGE RICE will BUY, at the highest market prices, for cash down, SHARES
in the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Chiverton Moor, East Caradon, Prince of Wales,
Chiverton, East Lovell, St. John del Rey (Gold)
Chontales (Gold), Frontino (Gold), Wheal Grenville,
Clifford Amalgamated, Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton,
East Grenville, Marke Valley, Wheal Crebor,
East Carn Brea, North Treskerby, Washoe Gold.
Money lent on mining shares.
Bankers: Bank of England.
Aug. 17, 1866.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, is a BUYER, for cash down, of any part of 100 shares in this mine, and will give the highest market price. Sellers will please state number of shares.

CHONTALES GOLD MINE.—GEORGE RICE, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, deals largely, as BUYER or SELLER, in these shares, at close market prices.

GEORGE RICE, of 5, COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL, LONDON, can now state that there are in the market about a dozen mines, the shares in which are selling at a few shillings per share, which must rise in price pounds per share before the close of 1866. Apply to him at once.

JAMES D. GINN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.

Valuable information relative to the merits of the following mines will be for-
warded on application:—
Great Laxey, Central Snailbeach, Rosewarne Consols,
East Grenville, Great So. Chiverton, East Chiverton,
North Jane, North Treskerby, Prince of Wales.
SPECIAL BUSINESS, either as BUYERS or SELLERS, in all kinds of
mining shares, at net prices.

SELLERS of 170 Frontino and Bolivia, 200 Chontales, 100 Mineral Rights, 104
Pestana Gold, and 10 St. John del Rey, for immediate cash.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

INVESTMENTS PAYING TEN PER CENT., and SPECULATIONS for a RISE of ONE HUNDRED or TWO HUNDRED PER CENT.—For particulars, apply to BARTLETT and CHAPMAN, 2, Buckles- bury, London, E.C.

MR. J. W. HUTCHINSON, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., tenders his services to the public in the sale or purchase of mining and other securities, at close net prices. A selected list on application. Bankers: City Bank.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. WILSON, WARD, and Co. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES,
at market prices: Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Laxey, Caldbeck Fells, Pen-
hale and Lomax, New Wheal Towan, and North Treskerby. Can recommend
two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on ap-
plication.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), deals largely in every description of mining shares, and also in all kinds of Stock Exchange se- curities. Orders are executed on the closest terms. Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in all the LEADING MINES in DEVON and CORNWALL.

PRINCE OF WALES.—I called attention to this mine when at 4s. per share,
now 20s., 21s. 6d. The market went a little flatter on Wednesday, owing to the
lode making a splice, but it has been found since that the lode is further to the
north. A hole has been blasted, and splendid ore taken away, and no wall yet.
I believe it to be a great prize, and should not be surprised to see the shares at
a very high price.

WANTED TO BUY any part of 2000 Prince of Wales, at a shade above the
market price; 50 Great Vor, 100 Clifton, 200 North Treskerby, 200 Caldbeck Fells,
5 Wheal Seton, 50 Tincroft, 50 East Caradon, 100 West Wheel Kitty.
Money advanced on marketable mining shares.
Office hours, Ten till Four.
Bankers: Bank of England, and Consolidated.

SHAREHOLDERS in PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs. BARRETT and CO., 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, and No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHANCERY CROSS. Stocks, shares, &c., bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MR. WALTER TREGILLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE
BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at
net prices:—50 Quebrada (fully paid), 42; 10 East Lovell, 25s.; 100 Great Re-
tallack, 10s. 6d.; 2 Minera, 27s.; 2 Devon Great Consols, 23s.; 100 West Wheel
Kitty; 50 Anglo-Brazilian, 7s.; 10 West Caradon, 24s.; 80 Prince of Wales,
20s. 9d.; 5 Great Laxey; 1 Wheal Seton, 121s.; 150 Mineral Rights; 75 Okef Tor,
7s.; 100 Hillybush Coal, 42; 100 Caldbeck Fells, 21s. 6d.; 50 South Callington,
27s. 6d.; 100 Don Pedro, 16s. 6d.; 1 West Sharp Tor, 221; 5 Tincroft; 100 Bottle
Hill, 1s. 9d.; 10 St. Ives Wharf Allen; 10 Prosper United, 15s.; 5 West Great
Work, 15s.; 50 North Downs, 2s. 6d.; 50 Great North Downs, 5s.; 40 East Rose-
warne, 10s.; 200 Port Phillip; 50 Cuddra, 8s.; 5 Wheal Trelawny; 5 East Dar-
ren; 100 East Seton, 7s. 6d.; 50 Redmoor, 2s.; 40 Camborne Vein, 19s.; 80 Great
Caradon, 15s.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—MR. PETER WATSON visited this mine on Wednesday, the 15th inst., in company with one of the most experienced mine managers in the county of Cornwall, and who well knows the district. Copies of this Inspector's report may be had on application to Mr. WATSON, at 10s. 6d. each.—Further particulars will be given in Mr. WATSON'S "Weekly Mining Circular" of Friday, the 24th inst. Price, 6d. each copy.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—I beg to call particular attention to the fact that nearly all the afternoon or evening London newspapers contain the prices of stocks and shares up to about One o'clock only (on same day as published), instead of Four to Five o'clock. The difficulties which shareholders and the investing public have thus encountered in seeking for correct and latest daily prices have induced me, at the suggestion of several of my friends and customers, to publish every evening "The London Daily Record, Stock and Share List," which will be ready at about Half-past Five o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in and around London the same evening. It will also be posted in time for the same evening's mail to country subscribers, who will thus be enabled to get the latest prices some eight or ten hours earlier than they at present have the means of doing. The im- portance of this at the present anxious moment must be obvious to all, as during the next few months the daily fluctuations in prices of railway stocks, banks, financial, and other shares will be very great.

It will be my constant endeavour to convey the best and most reliable infor-
mation (derived from authentic sources), and in giving the latest actual market-
able prices of buyers and sellers. Every person, therefore, interested in stocks
and shares will find it to their interest to subscribe to "The London Daily Re-
cord, Stock and Share List." Those who desire to have it sent to them regularly
every evening will please at once apply to PETER WATSON, 79, Old Broad-street,
London, E.C.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—Sent out by every evening mail to country subscribers, and in time for the same evening's delivery in and around London. Gives the latest correct closing prices of stocks and shares, &c., of the day.

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Single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE.—MR. PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of these shares, for cash or time on, and is in a position to give advice as to buying or selling at present prices. 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Frank Mills, East Lovell, Chontales, Mineral Rights, and Tresavean shares
should be bought, as there is every probability of a great rise in the course of
the coming two or three months. The present price is so ridiculously low that
there is a large margin for profit.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. POWELL TRANSACTS BUSINESS at net prices as BUYER or SELLER
of SHARES in all the LEADING DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES for
cash or the fortnightly account, and can recommend for investment several
mines, the shares in which will, in all probability, considerably advance in
market value during the coming months.
Aug. 17, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices. Correct Daily Price List may be had on application. Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares. References exchanged.

MR. G. D. SANDY'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR should be consulted by all interested in any description of marketable securities; those who have received it in regular course can best appreciate value of same. Circular for this month now ready, gratis, post free. 48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., Aug. 17, 1866.

MESSRS. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING DEALERS.

7, POPE'S HEAD ALLEY, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—

50 Prince of Wales, 21s. 6d.	50 West Kitty, 12s.	50 Crebor, 11s.
40 Chontales, 22s. 6d.	10 Frontino, 7s. 9d.	10 Tincroft, 27s.
50 Min. Rights, 27s. 6d.	25 E. Carn Brea, 20s. 9d.	35 No. Treskerby, 22s. 6d.
50 Cl. Retallack, 10s. 6d.	50 Gt. Retallack, 12s. 6d.	1 Wheal Seton, 12s.
10 West Caradon, 24s.	80 Prosper United, 1s. 9d.	10 Mary Ann, 24 11s. 3d.
20 Cook's Kitchen, 22s.	50 Lady Bertha, 3s. 9d.	5 Buller, 25s.
40 East Grenville, 22s.	30 Wh. Grenville, 18s.	15 East Caradon, 26s. 8d.
15 Clifton, 27 12s. 6d.	40 East Rosewarne, 10s.	5 Great Vor, 41s.
30 Rosewarne Utd., 5s. 3d.	60 Rose Cons., 7s. 3d.	15 East Lovell, 25s. 3d.
25 Frank Mills, 23s. 7s.	20 Wh. Chiverton, 25s. 8d.	35 Chiv. Moor, 24 1s. 3d.
50 So. Condurru, 13s.	25 Marke Valley, 23 12s.	10 Great Fortune, 51s. 3d.
50 Gt. Fells, 22s.	1 South Caradon, 23s. 2d.	10 Wh. Margaret, 24 1s. 3d.
15 Hington, 23s. 9d.	15 Great Laxey, 22s.	20 East Russell, 22 6s. 3d.
10 East Basset, 21s. 2d.	10 Craddock Moor, 21s. 2d.	5 St. Ives, 22s.
30 Camb. Vein, 18s.	5 Copper Hill, 21s.	20 Grambler, 21 1s.
25 Gt. So. Tolgus, 1s. 6d.	60 Central Minera, 19s.	5 South Tolgus, 21s. 1s.
50 Tolgus, 4s. 6d.	5 Wheal Rose, 27s.	1 Devon Consols, 23s.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

DEALER in BRITISH FOREIGN MINES, and all securities dealt in on
the Stock Exchange. BUSINESS IN—
Dale (Limited), West Wheel Kitty, Gothic Silver-Lead,
West Sharp Tor, Bryn Gwlog, South Callington,
Levant, Wheal Rose, Carn Brea.
And all the market mines.

Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the Credit Foncier (Limited),
for cash or time.
WEST WHEEL KITTY.—Mr. REYNOLDS is prepared to deal in these shares on
very advantageous terms, and is a seller of a limited number. He is also pre-
pared to buy, but warns his clients not to be deceived by advertisements or quo-
tations. Mr. REYNOLDS refers both buyers and sellers to the reports in this day's
Journal. WANTED, an OFFER for 100 Dale (fully paid).
Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS directs attention to his letter, which appears on p. 520
of this week's Journal.

PRINCE OF WALES, AND WEST WHEEL KITTY.— MR. J. B. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS in both these mines, for cash or time, either as BUYER or SELLER, and is prepared with special information respecting each. 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., August 17, 1866.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.— Established 1859.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.
This Agency undertakes the investment of Capital in British and Foreign
Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms; and
devotes special attention to the selection of such Securities as pay good divi-
dends, are readily convertible, perfectly free from risk or liability, and the most
profitable to speedily and permanently improve in value.
Every information afforded to Trustees and others, who seek investments of
a strictly eligible and safe character.
The Purchase and Sale of Advertisements, Annuities, Reversions, and Life Policies
negotiated.
Investors may effect purchases in Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, subject
to quarterly, half-yearly, or annual payments.
Loans granted on Public Securities having a market value, interest allowed
upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business trans-
acted.
No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.]

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 18, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GREAT RETALLACK.—These shares have lately been in some demand, and a
rise in price may be looked for. Shareholders and others may obtain on ap-
plication advice as to the best time for purchase or sale. It will be remembered
that these shares at one time commanded a great amount of attention, but have
until within the last month remained in neglected abeyance.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest net prices for cash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous
to payment. Daily price list on application.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL
SHAREDEALER, begs to announce to his friends and the public that
he is PREPARING a LIST of STOCKS and SHARES to be offered FOR SALE
BY AUCTION. Parties intending to avail themselves of this medium should
forward particulars at once, so that the same may be duly advertised.—For fur-
ther information, apply at 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON BROTHERS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

16, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
Messrs. ROBERTSON BROTHERS and Co. are in a position to buy and sell Eng-
lish and foreign mining shares, at close net prices.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Gren- ville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Is always prepared to deal at close prices in mining, bank, railway shares, &c.
Mr. GREENE can recommend three mines for a safe rise.
Parties seeking investments in which the security is equal to Consols, and cer-
tain to pay good dividends, would do well to consult Mr. GREENE at once.
Mr. GREENE begs to observe that, although he has discontinued the practice
of advertising shares at fixed prices, in consequence of the abuse of what might
be called a "wholesale corrective," by parties advertising shares they never
supply unless prices recede, still he has every facility for buying and selling
railway stock and mining shares at the closest market prices.
Money advanced on mining shares.—Bankers: Imperial Bank.
Aug. 17, 1866. Office hours, Ten till Four.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES OF
THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE EAST LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
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MESSRS. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, PLYMOUTH.

(Late Edwin H. Wadge, from Clarence Chambers, Manchester.)
WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., occupying as they do a central position in the
mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining
properties, and to advise their clients with the utmost correctness and punc-
tuality. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact po-
sition of the various mines in which their clients have embarked.
The personal attention of our Mr. Wadge may be always relied on.

MR. ERWIN HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., of STRADBROOK HALL, BLACKROCK, COUNTY DUBLIN, finds it necessary to point out that he is NOT the Mr. WADGE of the FIRM of WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., of PLYMOUTH, with which he has NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONNEX- TION. This announcement is not made with any disrespect to, or prejudice of the respectability of, Messrs. Webb, Wadge, and Co., but purely to prevent such a confusion of persons as the extraordinary similarity of two names (the initials being identical) give rise to.—Stradbroke Hall, June 21, 1866.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENCY.

OFFICES,—5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, E.C., LONDON.

MESSRS. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mines inspected, and reports furnished. The best practical advice given to
capitalists as to investments in mining.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Manchester.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING;
RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.
Temporary Offices, 78, Shrubland Grove, Dalston.

BEARDWOOD, JONES, AND CO., 17, CANNING CHAMBERS (Opposite the Custom House), LIVERPOOL, FORWARDING, COMMISSION, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Being intimately acquainted with the shipping of Iron, Hardware, Crates, &c., to
all ports, we can offer superior advantages to Merchants and Manufacturers,
both in low freights and moderate shipping charges. Marine Insurance effected.

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THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS. Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Offices of the Ellen United Copper and Zinc Mining Company (Limited), and
Hazel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX,
secretary, 26, Princess-street, Manchester.

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MR. W. HANNAH, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and
31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING
EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascer-
tain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

JOSEPH TAYLOR AND CO., FINANCIAL, MINING, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

DEALER in MINING and OTHER SHARES.

MESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING OFFICES.

POOLFOLD CHAMBERS, CHAPEL WALKS, MANCHESTER,
AND REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.— MR. THOMAS SPARGO, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged
in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares
and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers: London and Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

TO MUNDIC BUYERS.—FOR SALE, about TWO HUNDRED
TONS of SUPERIOR QUALITY BOUGH SULPHUR MUNDIC, also
ONE HUNDRED TONS of SMALL SULPHUR MUNDIC. Samples to be sent
on application to Mr. B. MATTHEWS, St. Day, Cornwall.—Aug. 13, 1866.

Original Correspondence.

PROPOSED REMEDY FOR THE PRESENT DEPRESSION IN THE PRICE OF ORES.

SIR,—I have read with great interest Mr. John Taylor's two letters, the one dated July 12, and the other August 10, on the subject above referred to; and at first sight his suggestions would appear to be reasonable—that is, by diminishing the supply of British ores to the smelters, a better price would be obtained; but there are so many elements at work all over the globe, and so many new foreign mines being discovered and prosecuted, that unless you get the proprietors of them to reduce quantities also, your endeavours will be fruitless. I have had opportunities of watching the progress of foreign mines, and the importations of their produce, for upwards of 30 years, and have witnessed the various changes introduced by Parliament for the protection of our British mines; but the productions of the earth seem to have baffled all our schemes and legislative enactments.

Before 1842 there was a sliding scale of duties charged on foreign ores, for the protection of our mines. I believe the first scale was 3s. per ton upon all copper produce of ores under 20 per cent.; 4s. 10d. per ton on those of 20 per cent.; and 6s. per ton on all above 20 per cent.; the result was that the Chilians and others sent large quantities into Germany to be smelted, and the copper so produced came at once into the various markets to compete with our own. Another experiment was tried, that of allowing the ores to be reduced here, and the produce thereof exported under the Custom House authorities, to some foreign market; this worked with the same result as the sliding scale. Then, again, in 1844, there was another bill passed, allowing all ores to come in free of duty; and I well recollect about that time having a conversation with the late Mr. John Williams, of Barneose, when he asked my opinion upon the bill then before Parliament, for taking away all restrictive duties upon foreign ores: my answer was, seeing that all other means had failed to prevent foreign copper being brought into direct competition with our own, it would be better that the whole should be reduced in England, when we could retain the freightage, the advantages and profits of smelting, and also hold the control of the sales of copper all over the world; and this has proved pretty much the case.

I fear that Mr. Taylor's remedy, that of diminishing the raisings of British ores to any small extent, will not result in enhancing the price of that article, especially whilst the foreign mines are so prolific; but get the foreign miners to reduce their raisings in the same ratio as the British, and then you will do some good to both. Without this combination I see but little chance for the Cornish miners, for by reducing your raisings you must necessarily reduce your hands also, and those miners will emigrate, and go to those parts of the world where their labour, as miners, will be more particularly required, and where, through their penetrating and skilful judgment of mining matters, fresh discoveries will be made, and thus add to the present difficulties of the Cornish mines. It is of little advantage to the smelters in those times to have more copper thrust upon them than what is actually wanted by their customers. In conclusion, looking at the difficulties of arrangement for curtailing importations of foreign ores, I fear that many of our Cornish mines must succumb, and give place to those more productive foreign mines at present in operation, and those which may yet be discovered.

Northampton-place, Swansea, Aug. 15.

THOMAS BOUNDY.

THE SLATE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,—The people of this country are greatly indebted to the *Mining Journal* as the medium of an increasing correspondence on the successes of late years in oil and mineral discoveries in America, much of which are highly interesting. I would also, by your permission, mention that the growing commodity, slate, has been discovered in great quantities in the United States of America during the past 16 years, although long before the year 1850 slate had been quarried from a few beds protruding at surface in different parts of the country, yet operations were not attempted on a large scale until practical quarrymen from England and Wales had inspected these beds, and decided upon the value of the deposit, and even then Americans were slow to undertake an expenditure upon this novel (to the Americans) enterprise. These foreigners, having secured grants for a term of years, commenced with limited means to excavate and prove the supposed value of their prize. The quality of the slate soon rendered it the chief article in demand, and brought the proprietors handsome fortunes as a reward for their enterprising efforts. This new feature in the road to wealth establishes the fact that outlay in the right direction is invariably attended with certain recompense. These acquisitions of wealth begot in the Americans a desire to act (according to established rules) in co-operative bodies to extend the quarries already commenced. In order to do this, the original holder of the grant had to be bought out, or his interest incorporated in a way to afford satisfaction to himself and in-coming parties; it having been sufficiently demonstrated that when capital and art are brought to bear upon the manufacture of slate upon an extensive scale from the beds and veins already known to be valuable, the business and returns will continue to increase, *pro rata*, with the labour and funds subscribed.

Slate from the State of Pennsylvania has hitherto been of good colour, smooth cleavage, and of an exquisitely interwoven texture, the division of the grain is easily wrought, and its endurance of weather unquestionable. The quarry known as Chapman's Quarry, in the county of Northampton, near Bath, takes the lead, both in point of value and of profits; the strength and durability of these slates are held in such repute, that although the make of slates is yearly increasing the demand is far in excess of the supply. The slate deposit on this property will continue to yield for ages tenfold the present manufacture when more fully developed. The profits of this quarry have already given the proprietor a princely fortune. A new railway (now being made) passes through this property, opening up shipping advantages at a small cost to the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and other large towns rising up in the West. The second quarry in point of value (about 12 miles north-west of the above), recently purchased by the Pennsylvania Slate Company, was discovered about 12 years ago by two Englishmen, who had served an apprenticeship in the various branches of labour appertaining to the slate business. This valuable range of slate-rock, with sufficient working capital, cannot fail to give permanent and unusually large dividends. The inclination of the different beds, with other natural and important features, are only understood by thoroughly practical slate quarry engineers, and demand that special inspection and competent superintendence should be allowed unfettered control in the general direction and management.

Experience has painfully proved that when capital is entrusted to the disposition of men professing an acquaintance with labour with which they have no practical knowledge, even the best channels for investment have greatly depreciated in value, and in many cases been abandoned, before any return could be shown to meet the improvident and unsparring use of the invested capital. In this country the demand for slate is far beyond the supply; orders, as a rule, stand on the books 20 months ere they can be executed. Already the same state of things is becoming felt in America, and will continue to be more felt when the great mass of people become enlightened upon the many advantages arising out of this class of roofing material. The all but incredible returns dug from some of our Welsh quarries is becoming known to our transatlantic neighbours, and when they are aware that the profits from some of our quarries average from 40,000l. to 150,000l. per annum; and they, having the same class of deposit in great quantities, would, of course, be an indolent and unwise people not to unite capital with labour in order to obtain the like results. One great advantage with reference to the Pennsylvania Slate Quarry is that the beds of slate-rock can be wrought upon with little plant, and the top waste (which is light) can be removed without any machinery whatever; 1000l., or 5000l., would furnish means to supply the bank with convertible slate-rock sufficient to yield 150 squares per day, &c., in proportion. The labour of 300 men might be distributed to advantage on this property in two years. Proper management in three months would prepare for market 100 squares per day, taking the quarry as it stood when the Pennsylvania

Slate Company took possession. Hereafter I shall give particulars on some other quarries in this and other Northern States.

Nantlle, North Wales, Aug. 14.

JOSEPH KELLOW.

THE PATENT LAWS, AND THE PUBLIC.

SIR,—Although I am well aware of the danger to which "they who in quarrels interpose" are subject, yet my predilections in favour of the rights of inventors to a property in their inventions are so strong, that I find I cannot avoid stepping into the arena of the "triangular duel" now proceeding between Mr. Henry, "Colliery Engineer," and Mr. Mushet; and I have the stronger inclination to intervene in that contest since "Colliery Engineer's" letter, in your last, has put the anti-patent law view of the case in such an astute manner, that it requires to be met with all the power of argumentation that can possibly be brought to bear on the question.

The kind of logic that "Colliery Engineer" adopts renders it a very difficult thing to deal with his arguments in a serious manner; one is at a loss to understand whether he wishes to be funny or forcible—to excite our risible faculties, or firmly establish a sound proposition. The leading idea pervading "Colliery Engineer's" objections to the Patent Law (as I understand him, to any law establishing a special property in new inventions), is that in practice the true or original inventor does not get the reward, but that the prize is always snatched away from his grasp by the cunning plagiarist. But is this really an objection to the great principle of the Patent Law—namely, that any inventor shall thereby be afforded a fair chance of obtaining remuneration for his thought, labour, and skill in bringing forward a new improvement in our arts and manufactures beneficial to the public at large? It is surely no objection to the principle of the law, but is simply a proposition that in the present state of the law all that it professes to do is not effected by it. I affirm it is no argument in behalf of abrogating the Patent Laws; it is an argument (and a strong one too) for amending those laws, in the interests of true inventors, provided always, as we lawyers say, it is really a fact that true inventors are as hardly used as "Colliery Engineer" asserts.

To put puzzling questions is not difficult. Pilate said, "What is truth?" "Colliery Engineer," following his example, says, "What is an original invention?" Put in the way "Colliery Engineer" puts it, the question is one little likely to cause the suicide of the Sphinx. He might, in the same spirit, ask, "What is electricity?" and expect an answer equally satisfactory in all points of view. But if we allow that an original invention is to be taken to mean an invention the origin of which cannot be traced to anything antecedent to itself, then, I suppose, at this period of the world's history, we cannot expect to find any original inventions at all, because it is scarcely possible to devise anything which has not some amount of resemblance in principle to something already practised in some branch of the arts and manufactures. Criticising the merit of discoveries in this narrow way would make Watt's great invention little better than an advantageous plagiarism, for it might be said that the system of condensing the steam in a vessel separate and distinct from the working cylinder was, in effect and operation, the same thing as the separate condensation vessel of the common still, and, consequently, that the whole matter might be summed up as being simply the application of what existed in the common still to the steam-engine. In fact, this way of looking at the matter would, if followed through all matters connected with the practical arts, lead us to deny that a manufacturer was the maker of an article every component part (*per se*) of which he did not produce from the raw material; in fact, it is just the principle upon which the bellows-blower proceeded when he congratulated the organist upon the admirable performance of music they had jointly effected upon their organ.

I fear that if "Colliery Engineer" fairly expresses his views on the subject of property in inventions, that although an adept in logic he has never studied rational jurisprudence, to say nothing of the positive law on patents, otherwise he would not make so much of this notion that the advantage or disadvantage of the patent law system must be measured by its adequacy or inadequacy as a system of bestowing prizes for superiority of merit or attainments in regard to matters of practical science. For if he had duly regarded the subject as one of public law, he would have seen in a moment that no law which restrains, interferes with, or immediately affects commerce and manufactures can be sound, when it simply affords advantages to a number of private individuals, however talented or meritorious they may be. The great maxim of jurisprudence (certainly the maxim of the present day) is *Salus populi suprema lex*; hence it is the advantage to the general public which must be regarded in the consideration of legal questions, and, by consequence, the Patent Law must be looked at as a measure for forwarding in a practical manner the practical progress of the industrial arts, thus helping us to maintain and improve our position in a commercial and manufacturing point of view. To prove that the Patent Laws (even in their now defective condition) do forward such arts, I would at present refer "Colliery Engineer" to Mr. Henry's admirable little pamphlet.—4, Middle Temple-lane, Aug. 15.

F. W. CAMPIN.

PETROLEUM AS STEAM-FUEL.

SIR,—A great deal has been written in the *Mining Journal* in connection with the proposition for burning petroleum as a substitute for coal in the generation of steam, but I have not observed that anyone has attempted to show that the fluid fuel would have any material advantage over coal, even assuming the practicability of burning petroleum to be proved. It has always been considered that the heating power of petroleum was one and a half times that of coal, weight for weight, and Mr. Richardson has proved, by an elaborate series of experiments, that although this statement places petroleum in a rather more favourable position than it is entitled to, the estimate is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes. As to the bulk required respectively for the storage of coal and of petroleum, I should think that 2 tons of petroleum could be carried in as small a space as 3 tons of coal, so that for bulkiness the two kinds of fuel would occupy the same space for the quantity necessary to raise a given quantity of steam; but then there arises the important question whether the loss by evaporation of petroleum, or, indeed, of any liquid fuel, even though as non-volatile as water, would not be greater than the deterioration of coal.

With regard to the introduction of liquid fuel, and especially petroleum, I conceive it would be at all times extremely inconvenient, if not altogether impracticable, from the great cost attending its transport. I am aware that Mr. Richardson proposes to stow it in what he considers waste portions of the ships using it, but before accepting this proposition several things must be considered. In the first place, the attempt to carry the petroleum, or its equivalent (for, of course, Mr. Richardson would employ coal oil, &c., when more conveniently obtained), otherwise than in sound and well closed barrels would practically limit the supply of the ship to a single filling of the bunkers for replenishing, except at the place of production, with oil would be out of the question; and it is especially in this that liquid fuel would ever be at a great disadvantage. It is simple enough to store 10,000 tons of coal in each of 50 depots in as many parts of the globe, and the cost of that coal would only be that at the place of production, plus the cost of carriage, because the coal once at its destination all further expenses attending it would cease. Not so, however, with petroleum; the cost would be not only the price at the place of production, plus the cost of carriage, but there would also have to be added the price of the barrels to contain it, and the expense of keeping those barrels in repair. It would, consequently, be disadvantageous to employ liquid fuel, even if it could be obtained at the place of production at only twice (much less ten times) the price of coal. In this estimate I have not considered the question of deterioration, although 10l. of petroleum or coal oil would at the end of a couple of years have lost much more than 50l. worth of coal would have lost in the same time; for the present, however, it will suffice to consider the deterioration of the two kinds of fuel equal.

The greatest credit is undoubtedly due to Mr. Richardson for the energy he has displayed in the attempt to introduce petroleum as steam-fuel, but, unfortunately, the facts are against him, and these facts he cannot alter. It requires 2 tons of petroleum to do the same amount of work as 3 tons of coal, but these 2 tons of petroleum cost

as much, and are far more difficult to carry, than 30 tons of coal, and this is a fact which applies equally in every part of the world. Of course, I may predict inaccurately, but it is my confident opinion that so long as coal is obtainable for less than 5l. per ton at the pit's mouth liquid fuel cannot compete with it, and if Mr. Richardson had been connected with the engineering profession he would have satisfied himself of this fact long since—certainly, so soon as he had obtained the conclusive results which he has published in the *Mining Journal*, and which prove beyond question the enormous loss that would result from the attempt to substitute any liquid fuel for coal. For marine purposes a return to the old system of sailing-ships would be more practicable than the introduction of any liquid fuel, unless it be more.

Woolwich, Aug. 13.

SALT WATER.

THE DYFNWGM MINES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—Although I stated in my last letter to you that "my hands were tied," having been refused permission by my superiors to reply to "Ex Officio" and other communications, yet, in the face of that announcement, last week's *Journal* contains an attack upon myself, so utterly devoid of truth, and so reckless, that I feel impelled in self-justification to give it the most complete contradiction; and, further, as the Dyfnwgm Company are going to make new arrangements for the efficient working of the mines, I lose no time in replying to the statement of "Ex Officio." By so doing, however, I shall probably forfeit the esteem of those shareholders who have behaved so honourably and gentlemanly throughout the fifteen years I have had the honour of serving under them. One object, probably, your correspondent had in view when he shaped his last attack upon me was to bring about this result. Be it so. His revenge shall be gratified; and, rather than tamely submit under the imputations so untruthfully cast upon me, I will at once sever my connection with the Dyfnwgm Mines. Your correspondent reckoned without his host if he thought he should make such an attack upon me with impunity. He has forfeited all claims to deference on my part, as from an officer to his employer. Let him be whatever he is, and let me be whatever I am, "a man's a man for a' that." Human nature is being outraged by the wretched conduct of "Ex Officio." If I do not succeed in vindicating myself to the satisfaction of my numerous friends, and your more numerous readers, I must hide my diminished head in disgrace. This question, however, concerns the managers and agents of mines generally. Has it come to this, that our characters are to be made the shuttlecocks of discontented and disappointed shareholders? I think not.

One remnant of good only is there to be seen in "Ex Officio's" letter. He is ashamed to attach his name to it. So he ought to be, and so ought every man be ashamed to acknowledge such dirty work. He opens his communication by asserting he is no "enemy of Mr. Davies." That assertion is made in the spirit of his whole letter. Unfortunately, he is a young and old enemy of mine; he knows it well enough, and there are others who know it quite as well. Fifteen years ago these mines were in a bad state, and I was requested to assume the management (being then the manager of another mine, and also a much larger farmer than I am at present). As there had been some years previous to that an unpleasantness between myself and "Ex Officio" before accepting the office I wished to satisfy myself that he would not interfere with me. I was assured he would not, and under that impression I undertook the management, not giving up any of my other avocations. I worked hard for the interests of the company, eventually placing the mine in the Dividend List, even with a small and inadequate capital, thus justifying and proving the correctness of those reports made years before, that Dyfnwgm would make a good mine in depth. I will do "Ex Officio" the justice of admitting that from that time to within the last two years he did not interfere with me. Since then the old feeling has burst out with increased vigour. I am sorry to make this disclosure, but it is absolutely necessary to enable your readers to understand the sequel.

Let me now notice "Ex Officio's" charges: they are put to me in the shape of questions. The first is—"That the company improvidently made a pool of water on an adjoining property to work their wheel, at a cost of 1000l., to be forthwith taken from us." Edward Davies begs to inform the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, in the most unqualified manner, that the statement is *totally untrue*. The "making of the pool" cost us just one-third of what "Ex Officio" states, or 27l. We had the unimproved use of it for eight or ten years. So that it was not "forthwith," nor never taken from us—in fact, there was no power on earth that could have taken it from us. It was given up under negotiation to a mining company, at the head of which was Mr. John Taylor. The latter gentleman's name is a sufficient guarantee there was something in the transaction other than taking away. In another form "Ex Officio" has taunted us with "that the water from our own pool is offered us on payment of 100l. a year for it." This is as untrue and as nonsensical as the other. The water from our old pool we have had the use of free during the last eighteen months, whenever we have sent up to ask for it. The water for which 100l. a year rent is paid is the Glaslyn Lake, two miles away. How your correspondent confounds one thing with the other!

Another charge is "that the steam driving engine was in a most filthy condition." That shows there was some work going on. This engine works incessantly from 6 o'clock on Monday morning until 12 o'clock at noon on Saturday, night as well as day. Your readers who understand such matters will not expect to find the parts clean and bright, when I inform them it is a high-pressure engine, going from 50 to 120 strokes per minute, and that the engineers are constantly attending to the lever, the break, and the signal of the drawing machine.

Another charge is "that the underground captain was dismissed for quarrelling and drunken conduct." My reply to this, again, is that it is completely untrue. Our late captain was not dismissed for the reasons assigned. He was not dismissed at all. He simply resigned his situation, and those who make these reckless charges against him may abide the consequences. Whenever he calls me to the witness-box I can refute them. "Ex Officio" has some confederates down here who are in correspondence with him, and on the faith of which he has made these charges against the late captain of the drawing machine. These same confederates, I fear, were at the bottom of the dismissal; they first disobeyed, and then possibly made the charge; I know of one who has done that to me. I also received anonymous letters, and after just testing them handed them over to the captain: I found them to be falsehoods. Nothing can be worse conduct towards this poor man (who I hear is pushing his way on a railway), than to brand him publicly with infamy in this manner, of calling him a drunkard, and a quarreller, and a man who has been dismissed from causes over which he had no control, that he could not further serve them as he wished, he resigned his situation. Mr. Editor, how the wind has whirled in late years! Formerly, charges were made against me that I was too strict a teetotaler—that I would employ none but "teetotalers, &c." Now there is a wheel-about, and I am charged with retaining a drunken captain! That is as capital a joke as has been lately perpetrated. Edward Davies, of Dolcarad, takes sides with drunkenness! What next? Notice how unskilfully "Ex Officio" puts it. If the person he alludes to had been guilty of the charges, the manager would only have done his duty in discharging him. There was, however, neither the one thing nor the other.

The next charge is "that a house built by and belonging to the company for the accommodation of the manager was untenanted, while the manager himself, being a farmer, lived five miles off." The first part of this charge, again, is of the same character as the body of the letter. The house was not built for the accommodation of the manager, nor was it built by the company for any one's accommodation. This house was built years before the company became possessors of the mine, and built for the use of the then resident agent. The then manager, who was also the manager of several other distant mines, resided some 60 or 70 miles off, and, like the present manager of Dyfnwgm, was himself a farmer. My engagement with the Dyfnwgm Company was that I was to have a resident underground agent on the mine. They have stuck to that part of their bargain, and I have stuck to mine. It was no part of that agreement that I was to reside on the mine. It is not usual for the managers to reside on the mines in Wales. There are several mines in this locality, and I reside nearer to the Dyfnwgm Mine than any manager of the other mines, and go there several days for every week they go. The managers of the great Dyffili Mines reside 60 and 150 miles off, and no complaints are made of them. I have devoted more of my time to the Dyfnwgm Mines than I stipulated for. I am asked very impudently "am I a Farmer, and not a Miner?" As to my being a farmer I must plead guilty to the soft impeachment. I am a farmer; and, mind you, I am a miner. I am a freeholder in the county of Montgomery. I reside on my own farm, having built me a house there. My crops look splendid this year. I have already reaped my Lammas wheat, and cut my Canadian corn. I have taken some of the best prizes at an agricultural show, and I am this year going to compete with all England for the best mangolds and Swedes, having had the seeds from Sutton, of Reading. I have a wife a Montgomeryshire farmer's daughter, and I have eight children. For all which blessings I am truly thankful; but for "a' that and a' that," I am a miner in every sense of the word. Born and bred in one of the first mining districts in the kingdom, at 15 years of age I began mining practically in the mines. I am now nearly 46, so that I have had 30 years' experience in mining in all its branches. At 15 a buckering boy, at 45 a British yeoman, and at the head of an important mining concern, having gone through all the grades from the boy up to the manager. Oh, what gall this is to some envying people! My farming transactions amount to a few hundred a year. My mining transactions have in late years amounted from 8000l. to 10,000l. a year. If, Mr. Editor, you wish to call upon me on any business, ask my neighbours, and they will tell you that, as a general rule, you must call before 8 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock at night. The gist of this is that professionally I am a miner, and the farming part of my business is my home, the business of my wife, and my relaxation. If any other farming particulars are required of me, enquiries must be made at Somerset House, as I have just sent off the printed returns to Government. Am I the only miner in the three kingdoms following and attached to agricultural pursuits? No; and be joyful the day when I retire from mining, with all its cares and anxieties, and contented "Ex Officio's," and finish my days in peace midst the calm white-faced features of my Herefords, and the harmless gambols of my sheep and lambs.

Another charge brought against me is, "that the clerk or overlooker lives at Llanidloes." My reply to this, again, is that there is not one particle of truth in the assertion. He does not live at Llanidloes; never has resided in the town or parish of that name, nor anywhere nearer to that town than Dyfnwgm Mine, 10 miles distant. "Ex Officio" has correspondents in that little busy town. He has sent some of his printed pamphlets there; let him enquire, and he will find the assertion is pure invention. He has been egregiously "sold," and I can inform you that the clerk resides in the exact locality he resided when I first engaged him. Another charge is, "that the present underground agent, or captain, resides five miles off;" but I say he lives on the mine, in the centre, and his three sons with him. His wife, who lives a few miles off, is preparing to join her husband in Dyfnwgm. And here is another charge again. "Does Mr. Davies mean to say that the flat-rods in the adit level have not been better of the rubble, and are not now replaced with wire-rope?" Indeed, Mr. Editor, Mr. Davies does mean it. It is true the round rods have been raised above the water and rubble, and there they are regularly at work every day, and if "Ex Officio" will only write to the captain he will tell him he never saw a wire-rope pumping there. The wire-rope is a steel one; just put in, and is for drawing stuff from underground, and not for pumping water.

With regard to the disgusting state of the river, "Ex Officio" appears in the

character of a fisherman. It is lead ore *versus* fish, and lead ore carries the day. Of course, where a day of lead ore is treated on the floor, the crushing will be muddied. You may as well expect a corn mill to be free of dust as to expect a river running through a lead mine to be free of lead and mud. There is, however, no unnecessary waste. If "Ex Officio" and his confab can make any use of what is in the river they are welcome to try, and I will make way, and retire for that purpose. If I were to admit there were 2 tons of lead in the river, (but I do not admit there is 2 cwt.), 20s. worth of it cannot be got out and dressed, except at a cost of 20s.

With regard to the timber broken down in the 70 fm. level west, we have ceased working there for years, and "Ex Officio" ought to know that. The lode is taken away in one place 20 feet wide, and a stuff has fallen in there. Does "Ex Officio" call that mismanagement? Of course, he does. As if stuff falling in is not of frequent occurrence. It will not do to draw the stuff to surface. As soon as some stopes are quite clear of their ore in the 82 west the fallen stuff in the 70 will be thrown down into it, thus answering two purposes.

"Ex Officio's" last taunt is that "Mr. Davies will say now that the reports of Capt. Ridge and Ball are not true." No; Mr. Davies will do no such thing. Capt. Ridge and Ball are as fair and as honest as it was possible for any two men to draw up. They are reports in every way encouraging to every shareholder who wishes to be informed as to the true state of his property. There are some creatures, called bees, who can suck honey out of everything they touch. There are some insects, called flies, that will blow and make maggots everything they alight upon. So it is with "Ex Officio," in the face of these reports. He has got nothing but pure poison out of them, and either does not understand or wilfully misrepresents them. And Capt. Ball and Ridge were principally selected by the manager, &c. Were they? No; decidedly not. I was at the meeting where it was decided upon having an inspector. The meeting, in a very friendly way, was divided—one party for this, the other party for the other. For the purpose of bringing about unanimity, I took the liberty of suggesting that they had better appoint two, so that all parties might receive reports in which they could confide. The suggestion was acted upon. Does that look like being selected by the manager? Do not let "Ex Officio" lay the flattering unction to his soul "that the charge with regard to the traction-engine is unanswerable by his own not noticed in its proper turn. I come to that part of his letter now. Here it is. "Does Mr. Davies mean to say . . . that the engine-house was taken down and rebuilt elsewhere, not hind side before?" Mr. Editor, is the latter sentence the Queen's English? It certainly is not the Prince of Wales's English. However, this is the only part of "Ex Officio's" letter which I shall confirm in every word and letter. It is exactly as he says. I had cut the foundation for this engine-house in the rock, and had erected a wooden shed over it, an oblong square, open at both ends, and that in the most appropriate place on the mine, and where, eventually, it will have to be taken again. Before the traction-engine arrived I had been given to understand that the situation of the building was objected to. I was commanded to take it down and re-erect it where it now stands. And there the traction-engine now stands in all its glory, a splendid monument of the ex-officiousness of its father and godfather, "Ex Officio." But it will only cost about 12l. to put it where it ought to be. Inside this engine, however, Mr. Editor, lies the secret of all this hubbub against the Dyfynwng manager, which has been broached about the City of London and the public press for the last 18 months. It is the failure of the traction-engine for carrying purposes.

In fairness to "Ex Officio," because I can afford to be fair even to him, the conception of the idea of having a traction-engine for all purposes was a most worthy one—commendable in the extreme. For pumping purposes I have been its greatest, in fact, its only defender, at every meeting of the shareholders; but for traction purposes, why, "it would go." The engine, it is but fair to add, did travel to the mine and back more than once, and did its work on the road, and where, eventually, it will have to be taken again. Before the traction-engine arrived I had been given to understand that the situation of the building was objected to. I was commanded to take it down and re-erect it where it now stands. And there the traction-engine now stands in all its glory, a splendid monument of the ex-officiousness of its father and godfather, "Ex Officio." But it will only cost about 12l. to put it where it ought to be. Inside this engine, however, Mr. Editor, lies the secret of all this hubbub against the Dyfynwng manager, which has been broached about the City of London and the public press for the last 18 months. It is the failure of the traction-engine for carrying purposes.

"Ex Officio" concludes with referring to "Mining rather than difficulties." Is it in that talk of mining difficulties? The difficulties of this mine during the last two years I attribute to him. He was a leading member of the finance committee, and as such ought to have attended the meetings, as it was expected he would, and found the finances to carry on the operations at the mine instead of allowing me to be three months behind with the men's wages. It is well for him and his mine that the manager was a farmer, the credit of whose position has kept on the mine at several critical periods. There is now a new finance committee, and the members are good working men of business, fast pulling the mine out of all difficulties brought on by "Ex Officio." EDWARD DAVIES, *Dolarradog, Machynlleth, Aug. 15.*

CARBON, ALUMINIUM, THE DIAMOND, THE GRANITE, AND THE EARTH'S STRATIFICATIONS.

SIR,—In my last remarks I thought I gave ample room for some of your able correspondents to have brought out some valuable information—something that was useful to the Practical and amusing to the Theoretical. On my return, however, I could find nothing, until someone informed me there were some remarks in your Notices to Correspondents. Turning to them, I found those of "F. G. S." Then I very naturally ask, Who is "F. G. S."? Now, I think I know with whom I have to deal, and have to tell him what he cannot or will not tell the public. He is merely one of the rotten limbs of his school; one who is well known not to be sound, or his intentions good. Were he so, he would have long since discovered that England's metals and minerals have elevated her above every nation of the world, and on that she is dependent for the future. "F. G. S." is not aware of this; he has neither intellect nor a fertile mind to cope with my remarks. Sir William Efford was generally considered a first-class lawyer; but he was once defeated in his power, attacked your humble servant. After his reply was, that every gentleman who had some deficient of brain sent them to him to tutor; but he stated it was no part of his contract to put brain into their heads—he only agreed to do his best to cultivate the little they had, consequently, having little or no brain to cultivate, they all returned much as they came—very far from shrewd lawyers. If Sir William, a first-class man, could make nothing out of such narrow-minded pupils, what can we expect ordinary school-teachers to do with such as "F. G. S.," who says to me "take a few lessons in chemistry." I admit true chemistry is a useful science. I have yet to learn where I am to go to be favoured with true lessons on metallic chemistry, as I never yet got a true assay of a single ore I have ever handed to one of them, if I did not first tell them what metal it contained. I venture to tell "F. G. S." that I hold most of their leading men's essays in my hands.

During the past week I was professionally called in to look at a mine in South Wales, where I found only a lode of poor anthracite coal; it was full of slicken sides, and many of them variegated. A sample was sent to the School, and most likely to this very same rotten limb. In his reply he, no doubt from want of chemical knowledge, undertakes to return the general contents. He did not even venture to name the anthracite, but said "the colouring was copper that had not yet crystallised, and was only similar to the colouring in the peacock's tail." I say, without fear of contradiction, that it did not contain a particle of copper; the colouring was only oxide of iron. "F. G. S." had better be more cautious for the future, as I pick up a good many such analyses in my travels, and shall have a long list to publish. I further tell him I am not yet inclined to pay him for what he calls chemical lessons; were I to do so, I should prefer them from Prof. Pepper, who is young, and, most likely, a rising man. In conclusion, I have only to ask "F. G. S." if metallic bars of gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, zinc, iron, or aluminium are oxides? If so, I admit he has opened a new book for me to study—had he stated that clay alumina contains oxide of aluminium, I might have understood him. N. EXOR.

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.

SIR,—As it may serve a charitable purpose, I prefer not to ignore—in spite of the language employed—Capt. T. Martin's distinct contradiction (made in defence, not of himself but of others). I will put down the sum of 50l., let Capt. Martin put down another 50l., my 50l. to be forfeited if I fail to furnish clear and convincing proof of the truth of what I stated. Capt. Martin's 50l. to be forfeited if I do not fail to do so. The forfeited amount (50l.) to be dedicated to the relief of distress, by preference of miners. The samples I alluded to were *bona fide* samples, which I took myself; the richer specimens were handed to me by Capt. Martin himself at Montes Aureos. G. J. GUTHRIE.

NORTH TREKESBY—"FAIR PLAY."

SIR,—I generally read with much interest your correspondent's (Mr. Charles Bawden) letters, and most especially on the Chiberton mines, with which interesting and wealth-producing district he seems well conversant; but I am sure I am not the only one who will have noticed with regret the undesired and ill-natured remark with which he concludes his last week's letter, in which, while alluding to North Trekesby Mine, he seems, from a sudden twinge of gout or some other cause, to be entirely oblivious of the time-honoured local motto "One and All." Indeed, there is something quite "bearish" in his remark. The word suggests a horrible thought—that there may be a motive; but, no, let us suppose it is a gate a fooling—our minds. Now, Sir, although I am neither a mine agent nor broker, I have had some experience in West Country mines, and it certainly does appear to me that if ever there was a moment when North Trekesby Mine deserved a pat on the back, and a word of encouragement, it is now. See the plucky way in which it has so quickly come up to the front again, and already brought its balance to the right side of the ledger. How many a mine selling at a much higher price would like a balance on the same side of the ledger Mr. C. Bawden too well knows. It has accomplished this in the face of an accident which no man could foresee, and caused considerable outlay for new machinery and delay, during which no one could be raised, and, suffering, like its neighbours, from the awful depression of the metal and money markets. Let your correspondent count how many mines he knows that could have done ditto, or whose position and prospects are to be compared to North Trekesby. He can count them on his fingers, and have some to spare. A honest and *bona fide* concern should meet with fairer treatment from those like your correspondent, who, one would suppose, wish to see British mining a reliable and honourable object for employment of labour and capital. Is it any disgrace that a report is so elaborate that it tries to put the shareholders in possession of all the facts calculated to show their true position? ONE AND ALL.

BESEMER STEEL IN AUSTRIA.—The Stori Steel Works, at which the Bessemer steel is manufactured on a large scale, produce it in massive blocks, which are wrought therefrom by hammers and rollers into a merchantable shape. Before placing them in the market, however, samples are taken from these blocks and submitted to the most severe tests, such as these:—An octagonal bar, 3½ in. in diameter, was taken, and by one heat wrought into a rectangular bar, 1 in. by 1½ in., with clean, sharp corners. This was heated once and sharpened to a point; the sharp end was cut off and a nail head made upon it; this nail

was bent around an anvil corner while cold. Another rod, 1 in. by 1½ in., was bent like the letter S, hammered together and welded; the thick mass was hammered out to a point without showing any breaks in the corners. In a ¾ in. plate fifteen holes were punched, 1-24th in. apart, the plate remained without a crack, and the holes looked as though they were bored; the corner of the plate was then bent down like the corner of a visiting card. A bar 1½ in. by ½ in. was hammered into a chisel, hardened, and used to chip castings with excellent results; it was broken, and showed an excellent steel fracture; the other end was bent cold to a right-angle without cracking it in the least. No evidence of red-shortness appeared in any of the samples.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

It is remarked that Belgium very sensitively experiences the consequences of political complications. Does this industrial sensibility depend on the extreme development of industry in a country relatively small and extremely populous, having regard to its extent, or from the difficult competition which has to be sustained with England, which is less affected by political complications? Without attempting to solve these important economic questions, we must indicate the fact that on the first rumours of war in Germany, Belgian elderurgical industry began to suffer, while, notwithstanding the re-assuring reports of an early peace, the general position of Belgian metallurgical works has been improved to a very slight extent. No sensible amelioration can be said to have appeared during the last few days, and the production of the rolling mills continues to be restricted. A transaction of 2000 tons has offered itself in the Charleroi basin, but on terms which could not be accepted. As regards pig, far from improving, its position is rather less favourable than it was last week. A slight fall has appeared in casting pig; some refining has changed hands at 3l. 8s. per ton on an average. Several of the construction workshops are pretty well provided with orders; we may mention that the house of Thevenet and Hansen, of Mont-sur-Marchienne, has received from Russia a contract for 200 trucks. The report of the Centre of Belgium Railway Company has just been issued. The report observes:—"The network which will be placed under the administration of the company of the Centre will unite the three coal basins of Mons, the Centre, and Charleroi to the consuming districts—Flanders, Brabant, and Antwerp. The Haut and Bas Flenu and Girille of Charleroi line, the property of the Coal Basins of the Hainaut, will be united to the network of the Centre on the one hand by the line from Bonne-Espérance to Mons, and on the other by the line from Beaume to Marchiennes; further industrial branches and secondary lines will unite to the principal lines almost all the collieries and important industrial establishments." Some contracts for freights from Charleroi to Paris have been concluded this week at 8s. 5d. per ton. The production of the Herve coal basin in 1865 amounted to 276,339 tons, as compared with 248,966 tons in 1864, showing an increase of 27,373 tons.

Affairs continue to be sustained at St. Dizier in a tolerably satisfactory manner, and contracts for iron have been concluded at 8l. 16s. to 9l. per ton. The price of coke-made pig does not improve; it is offered as hitherto at 3l. per ton. Mixed pig is dealt in at 3l. 12s. to 4l. per ton, according to the proportion of combustible used; as regards charcoal-made refining pig a transaction has taken place at 4l. 10s. per ton, delivered free at St. Dizier. In the Moselle basin the price of pig shows a tendency to decline; it is remarked, nevertheless, that the foundries are not without orders.

Progress has just been reported to the shareholders of the Montigny-Sambre Blast Furnaces and Rolling Mills Company. It appears that the works executed in 1865-6 occasioned expenses exceeding the estimates by the sum of 1434l. The execution of certain buildings and modifications introduced into existing apparatus have several times offered obstacles during the past exercise to the regular production of the works, and have injuriously affected the results obtained. To this anticipated cause of diminished profit two other unfavourable circumstances must be added. While the price of iron has remained stationary, the price of coal has experienced a considerable advance. The increased working expenses thus occasioned in the Montigny Works amounted for the year to 7318l. In the second place, the company experienced last year much difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of good workmen, and the price of labour has risen to a point much higher than in the preceding year. These circumstances weighed heavily on the results of the last exercise. The Montigny Works have continued to occupy themselves especially with the manufacture of iron and pig of superior quality, and the relations established abroad have developed themselves, and have increased in importance year by year. The production in 1865-6 was 23,250 tons of pig against 19,920 tons in 1864-5, and of iron of various descriptions 39,394 tons in 1865-6 against 30,737 tons in 1864-5. The mines of oligite minerals worked in 1865-6 produced 55,149 tons of minerals against 48,680 tons in 1864-5. At the same time certain difficulties and obstacles experienced in the working of these mines, the scarcity of labour, and the delay which has attended the completion of the Namur and Gheest Railway have prevented the company from realising during the past exercise profits from the working of the minerals of the company in excess of the amounts devoted to their redemption. The expenditure on works and on the redemption of the mines was 10,000l., and was applied in various redemptions connected with the works and mineral bearings. A sum of 366l. was carried to the reserve, which now amounts to 9518l. A sum of 758l. was also applied to provide for the reduction of the price of the iron in warehouse. After allowing for these redemptions and deductions, the balance-sheet presented showed a net profit of 1054l., from which must be deducted 480l., the minimum attributed by the statutes to the council of administration, the executive committee, and the council of surveillance. The balance of 574l. has been carried over to the credit of 1866-7. The circumstances which have had an injurious effect on the production of the works, and the disturbances in the production occasioned by works executed, an advance in the price of coal, and scarceness and dearth of labour—explain the results of the past exercise. It is hoped, however, that in future years benefits will accrue from the changes and extensions made at the works, and that the mineral bearings will also yield improved results.

The Belgian coal trade appears to be anticipating a revival in affairs. The supply of labour continues very restricted, and stocks are insignificant; it is almost certain that when orders for supplies arrive an advance will be the consequence of the state of business. For the rest, prices are maintained at present with the greatest firmness, the demand not having made default anywhere since the suspension of navigations, as has been clearly shown by numerous deliveries by railway, especially towards France. The rise in fine coal continues to be maintained, which is not astonishing, as this description has always been in considerable demand, especially in the Mons basin. The coal supply question has engaged public attention in Belgium as well as in England. A proposal has been made by the Provincial Council of the Hainaut for the appointment of a commission of enquiry, and has been rejected after a report by M. Hardy. It is incontestable, according to M. Hardy, that the wealth and industrial grandeur of a country depend on its period of progress on the economic conditions on which coal can be obtained; but it seems to him useless, and above all inopportune, to make enquiries in order to ascertain even approximately the duration of the coal basins of the Hainaut, since science lacks certain data, and reasoning can only be based on suppositions, which apparently correct one day, are contradicted the next. Thus, in 1848, when the annual production of coal in Belgium was 1,600,000 tons, it was estimated that the coal of the Hainaut would last only 20 years' production to extract. The annual production of coal in Belgium was then 3,000,000 tons; 23 years have since elapsed, the yearly extraction has attained 11,000,000 tons, and the average depth of the pits in the Hainaut is still only 1248 feet. The difference between the predictions made and the facts accomplished gives an idea of the errors which science can commit. Still further, several coal basins have only begun recently their production, while those of the Hainaut have not ceased to develop themselves. The coal basin of Herve, for instance, is far from producing all that might be expected from it. This basin is composed of 29 collieries, of which only 18 are in operation. Of these 18, three are accommodated by railways or by the Meuse; these are the collieries of Charleroi, Cheratte, and Wandre; the other collieries have only communications by ordinary roads, and their production, which is very small, is consumed on the spot.

There has been no material modification in the state of the copper markets of France and Germany. On the Havre market Chilean is less firm, some sales made for delivery at the end of October having been effected at 78l. to 79l. per ton. In consequence of the favourable advices from England a slight amelioration has taken place on the Hamburg, Cologne, and Berlin markets; at the same time, transactions have been of little importance hitherto, and no change has taken place in prices. Copper has been the object of only unimportant transactions on the Paris market; English is now quoted at 81l., Chilean at 79l., and Corocoro at 82l. 4s. per ton. On the Dutch markets Banca tin maintains itself at 46½ fls. to 47 fls., without provoking extensive sales. Two small affairs only are mentioned, one of 7000 ingots, at 47 fls., and 2000 ingots, at 46½ fls. A lot of 1200 tons of Billiton, and three parcels of 400 tons each, have been dealt in. The price has not risen, but has been maintained. As regards the other German markets, although we cannot report great affairs, the tone is generally good, and prices are firm. At Paris prices have been nominal; Banca has made 86l., Detroit 82l., and English 81l. per ton. At Hamburg soft disposable German lead sustains itself in value, with little stock, nevertheless on delivery the article might be obtained on slightly lower terms. Berlin has displayed a more feeble tendency. In the expectation that exports of lead will be soon resumed, the Cologne market has become much firmer. Transactions have been restricted at Paris, rough French metal being sold at 20l. 4s. per ton, and Spanish has been quoted on the same terms. The Hamburg market has become more feeble. Up to within a recent period the Breslau market displayed a good tendency, and some rather important sales were concluded; the article has given way, however. The Berlin market has been also feeble. The Paris market has been without affairs, and prices have displayed a downward tendency, Silesian making 21l. 16s. per ton.

PETROLEUM IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—At a recent meeting of the Geological Society of Manchester, Mr. E. W. BINNEY, F.R.S., the President, stated that Mr. JOHN MACKENZIE, M.E., formerly of Wigan, and now of West Maitland, New South Wales, a gentleman well known to many of the members, had sent him some specimens of Cannel coal (exhibited from West Hartley, New South Wales, which are stated to be superior to the celebrated Boghead coal. One sample was said to yield 145 gallons, and the other 120 gallons of crude oil per ton. In all respects, the samples exhibited so much resembled Boghead coal, both in appearance and streak, as no one could distinguish the one from the other. The New South Wales coal, like the Scotch one, was very variable, soon disappearing and changing into common coal and black stone resembling Blackband. As the Scotch deposit would probably soon be exhausted by the great drains made on it for the manufacture of paraffin oil, this discovery was of great importance. The President said that in 1850 he bought Boghead coal at 13s. 6d. per ton, and it was now quoted at 80s. In 1843, when he read his paper before this society, showing that petroleum could be produced from the decomposition, or rather distillation, of peat at a low temperature, little was known either of the origin or utility of this product. In 1845

he (the President) went to Down Holland and showed this deposit to Mr. James Young, and explained how the petroleum was formed. This he did before he accompanied that gentleman down Mr. Oakes' coal pit at Riddings (Easter, 1849), and examined the circumstances under which the petroleum occurred there. Since that time it is wonderful to what an extent the manufacture of paraffin oil and the supply of petroleum have reached. Probably no articles of commerce ever made greater strides in the same time. If such had been the case in Scotland and America, no doubt great results would ensue from the discovery of Boghead coal in New South Wales.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

SOUTH WHEEL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

At a preliminary meeting of influential shareholders of the South Wheel Leisure Tin and Copper Mine, which was held at the Guildhall Tavern, on Thursday, it was resolved,—"That the purser be requested to convene a special general meeting of adventurers in the mine as early as possible, and such meeting to take place at the counting-house, for the purpose of electing a committee of management for the further development of this long-neglected and valuable property."

[This week a large business has been done in the shares at present quotations, and from the prospects, coupled with the new management, the shares are fully expected to reach high prices. The South Wheel Leisure stands in the midst of the finest mining district in Cornwall, having for its neighbours Perran Great St. George and Wheal Leisure, which have paid upwards of 890,000l. in dividends; the Polberro, which has paid upwards of 300,000l. in dividends; the Blue Hills over 100,000l., and the Trevaunance upwards of 150,000l.; and, from the reports of the best mining authorities, the lodes have the same appearance as the above mines before they were fully developed. All the necessary plant, including steam-engine, &c., is already erected, and the only expense to bring this property into a paying state will be confined to manual labour, and, with a comparatively small outlay, it may become one of the great prizes of the county.]

GELLIVARA COMPANY (LIMITED).

The adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, Mr. HUGH C. SMITH in the chair.

Mr. H. D. STEAD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the preceding one, and the statement of accounts, showing a profit on the operations during the year 1864 of 1607l. 3s. 1d., and an estimated profit for 1865 of 1392l. 7s. 6d., was submitted.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the reception and adoption of the accounts, observed that he ought to explain the remark which the auditors had appended, to the effect that they "would probably need some amendment on receipt of fuller, more recent, and authentic accounts from Lulea." About a year ago they sent out an Englishman to manage their affairs in Sweden, but the accountant he took with him proved to be unequal to the task of converting the accounts into the English language from the Swedish, in which they were previously kept. The directors were confident, however, that the figures were practically correct; there was no reason whatever to suppose that the accounts were not accurate. He explained Mr. Brassey's absence from the board by mentioning that he was at present in Stockholm, upon business connected with the company. Three of the directors retired by rotation, and offered themselves for re-election; and it would be necessary for the meeting to appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration. He concluded by moving that the balance-sheet and accounts be adopted and entered on the minutes.

Mr. WHITROW was disappointed that the Chairman had confined himself exclusively to the balance-sheet, as he had hoped for something like a full and full statement of the actual position of the company. The CHAIRMAN had thought the best time to give that statement was when the reconstruction of the company was under consideration. Mr. WHITROW considered the statement necessary before they committed themselves to the accounts. He wished to know upon what principle the forfeitures of shares had been made, as it would be unjust for shareholders who had failed to support the company to be permitted to beat a retreat with the loss of their deposit only, whilst the solvent portion were left to bear the whole responsibility. He hoped, too, Mr. Brassey would not be allowed to take the railway upon his own terms, as an amendment, the CHAIRMAN concluded by moving, as an amendment, the appointment of a committee of investigation; but, although the directors stated to the meeting that the board would not regard such appointment as opposed to them, the company having nothing to conceal, but everything to gain from publicity, the amendment was not seconded.

The CHAIRMAN said that, although the amendment had not been seconded, he would remark that the difficulty of finding a book-keeper sufficiently acquainted with Swedish and with English to convert the accounts, except at an exorbitant salary, had prevented their obtaining complete accounts from Sweden, the accounts were so long in coming from London that they could not tell the actual financial position of the company almost to a shilling. The works had not been carried out as expected, but that was entirely from want of support from the shareholders. Nothing could be more unjust than to suppose that Mr. Brassey intended to profit by the railway at the expense of the company; indeed, he had no wish whatever to undertake the contract, and had only promised to do so to facilitate the operations of the company. He had undertaken to perform the works for the amount of the estimate of the Swedish Government engineer. The rentals received by the company were at present only 200l. or 300l. per annum in Sweden being rather peculiar. The company had to expend a certain amount upon the land, which then became the freehold of the company. The company was established with a capital of 500,000l., in shares of 50l. each. The deposit was paid upon the full number; upon the first call they received 44,000l.; upon the second, 26,000l.; and upon the third, 9400l.—so that instead of 200,000l., which they should have had, they had received but 130,400l., which was insufficient for the purposes of the company. No share holder had been forfeited unless the holders of them had become insolvent, or otherwise obtained protection, which prevented the company from enforcing payment of the amounts due. The original motion was then unanimously carried, the retiring directors re-elected, and Messrs. Johnstone, Cooper, Whittle, and Evans, and Mr. E. H. Galsworthy were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a salary of 25 guineas each for each audit.

An extraordinary general meeting was held immediately afterwards, Mr. HUGH C. SMITH in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN wished to bring before the meeting his reason for thinking that their only hope was in the reconstruction of the company. The total cost of their works was 288,000l., towards which the Swedish Government had given them a subvention of 48,000l. Of the 10,000 original shares there were but 2514 in the hands of those who had paid the last call, and who, with few exceptions, could be considered solvent. Their shareholders' contributions were the only source from which they could hope to continue the operations of the company, for there were 139,400l. debentures falling due in June, 1867, and there was 50,767l. 7s. 2d. for mortgages taken over by the company. Their only hope was by the shareholders, debenture holders, and mortgagees working together, and the necessity of this would be the more apparent when it was considered that 30l. per share upon the solvent shares would only amount to about 10s. in 1l. to the mortgage holders. Their works were to be completed by Oct., 1869, and Mr. Brassey had undertaken to complete them for 288,000l. (less about 50,000l. already expended), and that they should be finished by the autumn of 1868. It was proposed to reconstruct the company, with a capital of 50,000 shares of 10l. each. The 2514 solvent shares in the present company would absorb 11,000 of the new, and Mr. Brassey had expressed his willingness to take 4000 of the new shares; and the question was whether the public would take the remainder. He had just received a letter from Mr. Brassey, in which he recommended that an effort should be made to reconstruct the company, and observed that he had learned upon competent authority that if the canal could be completed they would have little difficulty in obtaining a loan from the Swedish Government.

The Rev. R. MIDDLEMIST said it appeared to him that the directors came before them with a proposition which to the effect that the solvent shareholders should take upon themselves the liabilities of the bankrupt shareholders, and, for his own part, he thought that the only chance of saving the company, but he suggested that, in order to know that they had a property worth saving, an independent engineer should be sent to Sweden to make an impartial report.

The CHAIRMAN scarcely thought that necessary, especially as it would cause delay. The Gellivara Mountain was a hill of iron; and the only question was whether any insuperable difficulties existed to obtaining it, owing to its inaccessible position. It was now beyond question that no such difficulties do exist. The Gellivara ore has been looked upon as an El Dorado, but the working of it had been considered chimerical. He considered that the question whether it could be worked had been satisfactorily solved, and all that remained to consider was the cost and the sale price. The cost of manufacturing the iron they might take at 3l. per ton—it is estimated at 2l. 1s., but when considering the question of profit it would be better to say 3l.,—and to this must be added 1l. per ton for carriage to Sheffield, where the present selling price was 5l. 15s. to 6l. per ton. The prices at Sheffield were, moreover, lower than those which could be obtained in Russia, where any quantity of it could be disposed of.

Mr. MURTON had seen the mountain, and it did not want either a mining or geological eye to judge that it was valuable. You walk on masses of metal like manufactured iron, and it was only to quarry it out. But the fact was, it was not everyone who would go up to Gellivara; and, consequently, the establishment of the company could not be completed without funds.

Mr. GLADSTONE spent his usual holiday in Sweden a year ago, for the purpose of visiting the mountain, and he was perfectly astonished at its appearance. The first indication they had of their approach was that for three days previously their compasses were attracted, so as to be quite useless to them, and upon arriving there they walked for hours and hours upon nothing but masses of iron ore, perfectly bright like steel, and this was found upon a way to contain 72 per cent. of pure iron. With regard to the railway, which had been very fully alluded to as the salvation of the company, there was literally nothing in the way of its construction. The entire distance will be over a perfect plain, with no impediments whatever, except some few bogs or morasses, and these would prove no material difficulty, as it is intended to bridge over the bogs with yielding bridges, which would, as it were, float upon them.

Rev. R. MIDDLEMIST suggested that a list should be opened for shareholders to subscribe, conditionally upon the necessary amount being subscribed. A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether there was any chance of returns whilst the works were in progress? The CHAIRMAN said that their outlay would amount to 22,000l. per annum, including everything, with the exception of the London office expenses, and they would produce 6000l. to 7000l. per year profit from the wood alone. In reply to a shareholder, he continued that with regard to the difficulty of working at Gellivara the climate was undoubtedly severe, but that it was not so severe as to prevent their operations being carried on regularly was apparent from the fact that from the time they commenced working on Sept. 1, 1864, until they stopped for want of money there was not a single day's

stoppage. The scheme was sound and practicable, and only required the expenditure of capital to develop it.

The Rev. R. MIDDLEMIST suggested that three independent shareholders might be appointed to confer with the directors, to facilitate the reconstruction being carried out, and this suggestion was approved by the meeting. It was then resolved to reconstruct the company, by forming a new company, with 50,000 shares of 10s. each; that those who have paid 20s. upon the 50s. shares should receive an equivalent of new 10s. shares, representing 4s. each; that shares forfeited previous to the reconstruction be forfeited; that the forfeited shares be sold for the benefit of the company, and paid; that the old debentures be exchanged for debentures in the new company; that three shareholders be selected to confer generally with the board as to the prospectus, and its time of issue; and that Messrs. Campbell, Rev. R. Middlemist, and Merton be requested to confer with the board, in accordance with the previous resolution.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, on Monday, Mr. CYRUS LEGG in the chair.

Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (which appeared in last week's Journal) was read.

The CHAIRMAN said that, doubtless, the shareholders participated in the regret felt by the directors in not being in a position to declare a dividend upon the present occasion; but they would also join the directors in the satisfaction expressed in the report that the company was now more than 2000l. better off than at the corresponding period of the preceding year, for next to spending money the greatest pleasure should be to pay one's debts. The success attending the company's operations during the past year was attributable in no small degree to the indomitable perseverance of the colonial committee, and more particularly to their acting manager (Mr. Alfred Hallett)—for when he looked at the low-class ores produced, and the low prices realised, it was indeed surprising that such results had been realised. It was true they were spending a very large sum of money in the colony—indeed, they were spending more of their profits than such mines as the Moonta and Wallaroo. When he mentioned that the costs during the past year had been 500l. per week, that the consumption of wood amounted to 15,000 tons annually, or a quantity equal to the carrying capacity of 15 ships of 1000 tons burden, the vast amount of work done at the Bremer Mine was apparent. The present low price of copper had been the only cause which precluded the directors realising the hope expressed at the last meeting with respect to a dividend—for had the price been realised which was current during one month of the past year, the directors would have been in a position now to recommend the division of a satisfactory amount. The fact that during the past two years the Bremer Mine had yielded as many as 1300 tons of regulus, equal to 640 tons of fine copper, showed that there was a large metallic reserve in the property, the benefit of which the shareholders would reap sooner or later. If copper advanced anything like 15s. or 20s. per ton, the directors would be at once in a position to declare satisfactory dividends. It was true that the present raisings of about 3000 tons of ore per year could be increased; but he admired the judgment exercised by the colonial committee and manager in not doing so, because it would have to be sold at the present exceptionally low prices. They have got through 29,000l. in the year, which was a considerable item for a mine of this description, and if the percentage of the ore was only as large as many other mines in the colony the shareholders of this company would be realising similar results; but he did not despair, although he anxiously awaited the time when copper would command an improved price. (Hear, hear.) The directors were fully convinced that the colonial affairs of the company were administered by men of probity and integrity, and that in their acting manager they had a man of persevering industry, and as such they looked for the indulgence of the shareholders a little longer, in order to realise their expectations. With reference to Wheal Maria, he might state it was the decided opinion of the directors that until some tangible result was realised from Bremer it would be folly to expend money upon another mine; but when large and satisfactory profits were being realised, it might be a proposition to set apart a proportion for the development of Wheal Maria. Upon the last occasion it was decided that the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Board should not be filled up, but now the shareholders would be asked to exercise their judgment in filling-up that vacancy. Having stated that nothing was more unpleasant to him, as Chairman, to meet the shareholders again and again without offering some remunerative evidence of the result of the company's operations, he assured the shareholders that no effort was spared on the part of the directors to promote the best interests of the undertaking, and although as yet results had not been realised in accordance with the anticipations expressed the last time he had the pleasure of addressing them, they knew that with an advanced price of copper those anticipations would not only be realised, but far exceeded. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. R. HALLETT said he was quite satisfied with respect to the management of the mine in the colony, but not with what the directors had done at home. It had always been the custom to append the report of the acting manager to that of the directors, and he wished to know why that course had not now been adopted? He then moved that the report of the acting manager should be read.

The CHAIRMAN said there could be no possible objection to the report being read, but that the motion before the meeting was that the report and balance-sheet should be received and adopted. Mr. R. HALLETT said if the Chairman refused to have the report read, he would give the shareholders some of the particulars it communicated. Having read several extracts, he stated that it contained much more information than that of the directors; in fact, the latter was but an extract of the former. As regards the directors, he did not see the use of them, and he moved that the report of the acting manager should be read, and that the directors should be asked to resign. The CHAIRMAN said there was no information the shareholders wished which would not be readily communicated; but, as he had already said, the motion before the meeting was that the report of the directors should be received and adopted. Mr. R. HALLETT then moved, as an amendment, that the report of the directors be not adopted, and that the report of the acting manager be adopted in lieu thereof. Mr. FOREST seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN, before putting the question, stated most distinctly that he and his brother directors were in view of the promotion of the interest of the company. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hallett had said that the directors were of no service whatever, but Mr. Hallett did not think so when he was upon the board, for when Mr. Hallett was Chairman of the company everyone who differed from him was always stated to be in the wrong. Mr. Hallett had also stated that the colonial committee and acting manager could transact all the business of the company without the aid of directors. Now, there was no man for whom he (the Chairman) had a greater respect than for Mr. Alfred Hallett, and there was no man more honest in his intentions towards the company; but the position in which Mr. Richard Hallett wished to place the company, by having a sort of finance committee, was no doubt to afford Mr. Richard Hallett an opportunity of becoming the agent of the colonial committee, and to receive the commission upon the sales of ore, and thus reap that profit instead of the company. He (the Chairman) felt satisfied that Mr. Hallett would never have made the observations he had if he were not outside the board, but he seemed to have forgotten the fact that a 2 per cent. commission upon 30,000l. worth of ore amounted to 600l., and that the directors' remuneration was only 200l.—therefore, the directors saving the commission benefited the company 400l. per annum. As regards the report of the manager—which there could not be the least hesitation should be read—he (the Chairman) knew the time when Mr. Hallett used to say at the board meetings—"Don't let that be printed, because it will give them the pith of our directors' report." After some further observations in reply to Mr. Hallett, he put the amendment, which was lost, when the motion was put and carried.

Upon the suggestion of a SHAREHOLDER, the report of the manager was read. Mr. W. J. JACKSON was re-elected a director. Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. FOREST, Mr. C. R. LAYTON was elected a director.

Mr. ESSEX having acknowledged the renewed mark of confidence, stated that although the London board did not appear to receive the thanks of the whole of the shareholders, yet he could assure the meeting that during the recent financial crisis there had been some very serious matters to decide—indeed, had it not been for the extraordinary assistance of their worthy Chairman and the board generally, he (Mr. Essex) very much questioned if the company's affairs could have been carried out, so that the London board had been of some assistance. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. C. A. ELLIOT was elected a director in the room of Mr. Board, resigned.

Upon the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. MARSHALL, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the colonial committee, and especially to Mr. Alfred Hallett and Capt. Prisk, for their continued exertions in the interest of the company, and that the directors be requested to communicate the same in the most pleasing terms.

Upon the proposition of Mr. ELLIOT, seconded by Mr. COX, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors for their attention to the business of the company during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the directors and himself, tendered his sincere thanks for the compliment just paid. So long as they sat on that side of the table their aim would continue to be to merit that confidence. Notwithstanding the small amount of remuneration received, they would be amply repaid by continuing to gain the confidence and support of the shareholders, but they hoped the time was not far distant when an opportunity would be afforded for an increased remuneration. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. SIDNEY H. HADLEY in the chair.

Mr. E. GORDON CLEATHER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that (after writing off bad and making provision for doubtful debts) the account showed a gross profit of 29,500l., including the amount brought forward from the previous half-year; and, after payment of all expenses, interest, &c., there remains a disposable balance of 2277l. The directors recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, and that the balance of 2277l. (which includes 1120s. rebate on bills not due) be carried to the profit and loss new account. The directors state that, notwithstanding the recent monetary crisis, the business of this bank continues to improve, and that during the past six months many valuable connections have been secured. The amount due by the bank on current, deposit, and other accounts is 443,056l. The liabilities on acceptances reach 18,560l.

The CHAIRMAN said that there could not be a divided opinion as to the satisfactory character of the report just read, particularly when there was taken into consideration the state of the monetary world since the last meeting. When the various attacks which public institutions of this kind had been subjected to were remembered, the shareholders in the London and South-Western Bank had full grounds for congratulating themselves that the public had vouchsafed to their bank that confidence which—as a young institution—they had no right to expect. (Hear, hear.) From the smallest beginnings the business up to the present time had gone on daily increasing; and although the present balance-sheet in some respects did not ap-

pear so favourable as the last, yet he might say that at the moment it was drawn up it stood at the very lowest point during the whole six months, and that the present state of the accounts was much more favourable. (Hear, hear.) He need not trouble the shareholders with a comparison of the present with the last balance-sheet, but if he were to do so he should refer to the addition of 1500l. to the reserve fund; to the amount of money fairly in hand upon customers' balances, in juxtaposition with the acceptances, which in previous balance-sheets appeared as one item; and to the profits made during the last half-year, being an addition to that of the two previous six months of 5000l. (Hear, hear.) As the report really contained all the information the directors had to communicate, he would content himself by moving its adoption, and that a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be declared on the shares of the company.—Mr. ERNEST ZUCANTI seconded the proposition.

A PROPRIETOR would have been glad to see the whole of the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account carried to the reserve fund, that fund being an item of great security, although he was perfectly willing to maintain that, considering the successful way in which the bank had passed through the late severe crisis, its position was unimpeachable. (Hear, hear.) He wished, however, to say that he could not understand why the item of preliminary expenses always stood in the balance-sheet. All would agree it was a matter of congratulation that, considering what had been going on in the financial and commercial world, the directors were able to present such a balance-sheet. (Hear, hear.) The salaries paid to the officers were thoroughly earned, and the general expenditure was moderate. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said that the reason the amount to be placed to the reserve fund was not stated in the report was because such additions were made at Christmas in each year. Of course, if the shareholders would rather have the preliminary expenses always carried to the reserve fund, it must be done, but he had no hesitation in saying that the payment of a dividend could be well afforded. (Hear, hear.) As regards the preliminary expenses, the object was to reduce the amount from time to time, as the accounts would show. Upon the last occasion 500l. was paid off—the amount would be gradually reduced in accordance with the rule generally adopted.

Mr. YOUNG could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing his gratitude to the directors for the very expressive and satisfactory report they had presented. He was sure he was conveying the sentiments of the whole body of shareholders when he stated that such a balance-sheet as that now before the shareholders—showing as it did an increase of 5000l. or 6000l. as compared with the previous balance-sheet—not only reflected the greatest credit upon the London and South-Western Bank, young as it was, but that it was a result which could not have been expected during such a condition of the money market. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the directors in presenting such a balance-sheet had done more to restore confidence in such institutions than anything else, and for which he returned them his most cordial thanks. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EDWIN H. GALEWORTHY fully coincided with the previous speaker. Speaking as one of the auditors, he knew there were good grounds upon which the shareholders might congratulate themselves. (Hear, hear.) As one who had taken a great deal of interest in the bank, he might say that there must have been within it a certain amount of power—of resources—which was positively available, to enable the directors to carry their operations through such an exceptional period during the last six months; and if the crisis should last for months yet to come, shareholders need have no fear that the London and South-Western Bank would not fully maintain its character. (Hear, hear.) He testified to the fact that the present balances were very much higher than those in the balance-sheet, and that, notwithstanding the present difficult state of the money market, they were positively getting back their balances, which was an evidence of the public confidence in the London and South-Western Bank. (Hear, hear.) As regards the reserve fund, a fair amount had been appropriated out of the profits, and the dividend, which had been fairly earned, could be safely declared. (Hear, hear.)—The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

A check to the Chairman and the directors for the management of the bank in the manner in which they continued to conduct the affairs of the bank.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the vote, expressed the most confident opinion in the progressive success of the bank.

A vote of thanks was passed to the auditors.—The CHAIRMAN then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. G. A. Addison, the general manager (upon whose commercial acumen and general ability he passed a high eulogium), to the branch managers, and to the other officers of the bank, for the assiduous zeal with which they had discharged their respective duties.—The motion having been duly seconded, was put and carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market continues inactive, and the transactions during the week (except in one or two favourite mines) appear to have been of a very limited extent, notwithstanding the usual fortnightly account, which took place on Thursday. The Mining Market has been for months past, with but little encouragement to hope for better times—mines giving employment to hundreds of the mining population having for week after week wholly suspended, or labour lessened—a sudden gleam broke forth on Thursday, simultaneously with the reduction of the Bank rate of discount, on a rumour that tin had advanced, thereby affording some grounds for hoping that a favourable change is about to set in. Whether the advance be of a transient character, or the harbinger of a more satisfactory and permanent nature, remains to be seen, still it will, no doubt, lead to more active business; and unless this be supported by an improved standard for copper ore (of which there is but little to fear), and a firm average price for tin, there is cause to apprehend ruin to British mining, and great destitution among its community; still what we have is accepted with gratification.

WHEAL SETONS have been offered at lower rates, and but little business done.—WEST SETONS are remarkably quiet.—CLIFFORDS have been dealt in at improved prices, arising, no doubt, from the great improvement which has taken place in the tin trade.—GREAT EAST CARADONS have been dealt in at improved prices.—EAST CARADONS are quiet, and buyers scarce.—EAST CARADONS have been sought for at buyers' prices.—GREAT RETALLACKS have been in good request at advanced rates, and numerous transactions reported.—TINCROFTS have further declined, and more freely offered.—WEST CHIVERTONS have been less active this week.—CHIVERTONS are also quiet at present rates.—CHIVERTONS MOORS have receded, and but little dealt in, in consequence of an expected heavy call.

NORTH TRESKERRY has been rather largely dealt in at fair market prices, the mine being reported to have improved.—GREAT LAXEY are slightly firmer, and like to go better.—GREAT NORTH LAXEY are dull, and more freely offered.—EAST GRENVILLES have changed hands, but prices are lower.—WHEAL GRENVILLES are rather quiet.—GREAT WHEAL BUSY, HALLENBEAGLE, and GREAT NORTH DOWNS have been offered at nominal figures, in consequence of the expected suspension of the former.—GREAT VORS have been in fair demand, and prices slightly improved, with a tendency to further advance.—EAST LOVELLS have been remarkably quiet, although sought for at buyers' prices.—EAST CARADONS have changed hands at lower rates.—MARKE VALLEY have been dealt in at fair market prices.—WEST CARADONS have been dealt in at improved prices.—PRINCE OF WALES have been largely dealt in, being the great object of attraction; a sudden decline took place on Wednesday from an unfavourable account received, but they have since slightly improved, and still freely dealt in.—EAST RUSSELLS have changed hands at present prices.—CREBORS continue dull and but little dealt in.

EAST CARADON.—Although there has been a slight falling off in the south lode, there is an evident improvement in several other places, which are likely to become productive. The 190, east and west, on the point of looking more favourable. In the 70 lode, which intersects the south part of the lode, which is worth about 8s. per fathom. The aggregate value of the several ends is about the same as last week, but an improvement may be anticipated during the current week.

ROYALTON MINE.—The prospects of this mine claim more than ordinary notice, from the fact that the main lode is of an extraordinary size, being upwards of 70 feet wide, carrying good stampwork throughout, with great facilities for working. They have opened on the lode two levels, the 15 and 25, to develop the ground, where it is found to maintain its size and value. The lode is of a large size, and the quantity of tin ore can be raised, but from the low price of tin the operations are at present curtailed until a better price can be obtained. Four men returned 2 tons of tin for the month, which realised last week 48l. 10s. per ton, and four more are to be put on, which will give 4 tons per month, and leave a good profit, even at the present low price. They have 24 heads of stamps at work, and 24 more are about to be erected, in anticipation of an advance, when increased and regular sales will be made.

NORTH TRESKERRY is represented to have very considerably improved, and the mine generally is looking much better. A very important change has taken place in the engine-shaft, the ground having become much easier, which will facilitate the sinking and greatly lessen the cost, whilst the lode is also presenting more favourable appearances. The development of the 120 is considered tantamount to a great success.—PENHALE AND LOMAX: The progress making here is highly satisfactory, the plunger being nearly completed in Faukes's engine-shaft, when the forking under the 40 will be resumed, and the steam-whim is expected to go to work this week. The branch recently cut in Powning's shaft, and referred to about a fortnight since, continues to look well, yielding splendid stones of rich silver-lead.

NORTH DOWNS is reported to have improved in the 40 west, and from the character of the lode, and being in whole ground to the surface, a very considerable change in the prospects of the mine is fully anticipated. Should the ore continue to hold east, of which from present appearances there is no doubt, extensive runs of valuable ground will be laid open in course of a short time.

PEDDAR-DREA.—The recent improvements in the 130 west continue to hold out considerable promise of a great discovery in that direction; the end is worth full 50s. per fathom, and the rise above is of the same value; and as in a few days they expect to hole to the 120, the importance of the discovery is likely to be fully ascertained. The lode in the two winzes in the bottom of the 120, east and west, are worth together 30s. per fathom, and other points are looking remarkably well. The bottom of Cobler's shaft is valued at 18s. per fathom.—SPARXON is represented as looking very promising; there is a productive and improving lode in the bottom of Jardine's shaft, whilst other places are also holding out much promise.—WHEAL AGAR: An improvement is anticipated in the bottom of the 140, where they have a large and promising lode, and, from its general appearance, and approximating the junction of the north and south lodes, something more than ordinary is expected. The 140 east is in a large and productive lode, and there are other points strongly indicative of early improvement, so that the prospects generally are of a more cheerful character.

CALDBECK FELLS.—The prospects here are represented to be of the most favourable character, and the operations are being carried on with spirit and energy. The 80 and 90 fm. level ends continue the same as last noticed, producing full 3 tons of rich lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 has not yet been cut through, but, so far as seen, leaves no doubt of the result. The floors are full of lead; they have commenced dressing, and upwards of 50 tons are ready for the market.

EAST LOVELL continues to look very encouraging, with every probability of lasting. The north lode, in the 60 west, is worth full 30s. per fathom for tin. The 60 cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily, and is expected shortly to intersect the south lode. The two stopes in back of the 45, east and west, are worth together from 40s. to 45s. per fathom, and on the south lode there are two stopes, valued at 60s. per fathom together.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.—The discovery noticed last week in the bottom of the 40, east of BUZZEY, continues to improve, and is now reported to be worth from 75s. to 80s. per fathom. The lode is more than ordinarily large, and from the highly mineralised character of the country, and being in entirely whole ground, there is every probability of its becoming a vast and permanent disco-

very. The great desire now is an advance in price of the produce, to enable the mine to resume its place in the Dividend List.

RETALLACK.—The improvement in this mine consists chiefly of the favourable appearance of the new lode in the adit level, which is being developed by a trial shaft, in ground very congenial for making lead. The adit east is producing saving work for blende, with good stones of lead ore. The shaft is down about 5 fathoms under the adit.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The fervent aspirations of the commercial, trading, and speculative interests, for a reduction in the rate of discount, has at last been gratified by the Bank of England to the extent of 2 per cent., and the writer has the best and most substantial reasons for believing that on Thursday next a further 2 per cent. will be remitted. The banks, both private and joint-stock, are suddenly getting glittered with money, and even a reduction below 6 per cent. is considered probable within a month. At 6 per cent., however, a very important stimulus will be applied to the various markets, and in particular to MINING. Tin has also begun to advance, and but for there being no sale of copper ore this week in Cornwall, probably there might have been a rise in copper ore. More than ever, therefore, must the MINING MARKET now be considered a safe one to operate in for purchases. Attention is specially called to that conspicuous mine, DEVON GREAT CONSOLS, as presenting an opportunity to investors quite unique in its so-called history, that a simple fact will suffice to show the importance of directing immediate attention to these shares, by stating that on January 1 this year they were quoted nearly 600l. per share, and now only 375l., the difference, the writer believes, being solely attributable to the fall in the price of copper ore.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED shares have risen during the week from 6l. to 8s. each. Several of the other large-producing copper mines have fallen in value 5 to 10 per cent., but have, probably, now taken their farewell of that disastrous course. PRINCE OF WALES shares, which are at the head of the speculations of the moment, have fluctuated considerably, and, looking at the question from a business point of view, very mysteriously. Early in the week they were 27s. to 28s. An alarming telegram sent them down to 25s., and in a few hours, the following day, they were at 25s., time being thus given to a certain class of speculators to buy. The rapidity with which the falling off of the mine was represented by an improvement which brought it nearly up to its previous condition is certainly a remarkable caprice in a lode; but, notwithstanding, the writer believes the concern to be solid and substantial, and those who purchase the shares at low prices will, of course, be best off. In further illustration of the value of this property, the writer begs to refer to a letter which is inclined to be well informed to a paragraph of his letter on page 505 in last week's Journal.

There has been a satisfactory business in a number of other shares this week, and amongst the rest in WEST WHEEL KITTY, an adventure strongly recom-

ended at the present price of the shares.

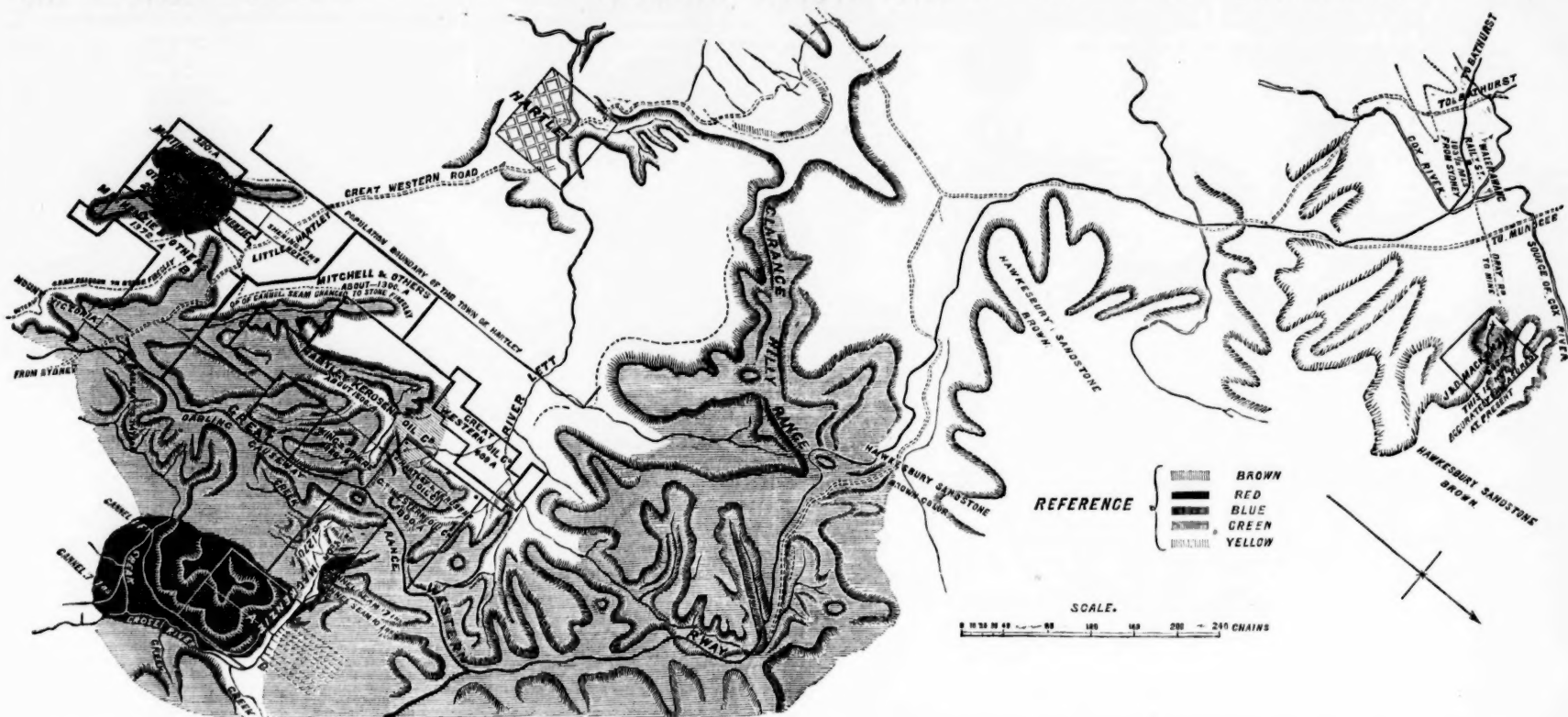
From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—After an almost unprecedented long duration of the Bank rate at 10 per cent., it was lowered on Thursday last to 8 per cent. This is only the prelude to a further decline, and consequently upon this will be a revival of that confidence so essential to the prosperity of the commercial interests of the country generally. The effect of the lowering the rate will, no doubt, result in a better price for metals, and larger profits to the shareholders in the various mines. While the prices of shares are very low, I would advise purchases being made into several mines that will certainly have a good rise in price in the event of money becoming cheaper. CLIFFORD shares have already had a good rise from their lowest price, some valuable discoveries have recently been made in the 40, in what is termed the BUZZEY part of these extensive mines. Owing to the apathy lately shown by the public in speculating in anything, TREASAVAN shares have not received that attention the mine deserves, there is probably not a more promising young copper mine in Cornwall than Tresavean, and the late discoveries quite justify its becoming at no distant day one of the most important copper mines in Cornwall, and yet those shares can be bought at 3l. to 6l. If the mine were divided into 6000 shares, instead of 50l., it would, probably, be selling at treble its present price. EAST LOVELL continues to open up well, and is one of the most profitable tin mines in Cornwall. With a further advance in the price of tin these shares will have a great rise. The report of NORTH CHIVERTON MINE is well worth an attentive perusal. There is no doubt about this being the best mine, with the exception of West Chiverton, in that important lead district. The bottom levels, which are now being cleared out, are showing evident signs of becoming very productive for lead, and if the mine is now worked with the spirit that its prospects warrant, the shareholders are likely soon to be in possession of a very important mineral property. PRINCE OF WALES shares have fluctuated in price. The great and rapid rise that took place induced some of the shareholders to secure their profits. They have now receded to a price that will induce buyers to come in. No one can deny that there is a valuable deposit of copper ore, and if it were certain that it will open up like some of the other mines have done in the district, there would be no speculation in dealing in the shares. For the chance of its becoming a profitable property a few shares should be held by anyone disposed for a legitimate speculation. The late despatches from CHONTALAS may, on the whole, be termed satisfactory as regards the prospects of the mine. There have been bickerings and disagreements among the officials at the mine, and the directors have very judiciously arranged for Mr. Truran, the highly respected secretary of the company, accompanied by a duly qualified gentleman, to proceed to Nicaragua, with full powers to place things on a proper footing. Nothing has occurred to lessen the directors' opinion of the intrinsic value of the mines, although it must be admitted that more difficulty has been experienced in the transport of the machinery than was at first anticipated. The shareholders should, however, allow themselves to be discouraged by a little delay. All the difficulties will be overcome, and large remittances of gold will be made, in all probability, before the end of the present year. SOUTH CARADON shares, and also FRANK MILLS, should not be neglected on account of their being low in price; there will come a reaction in their price. EAST CARADON shares have met with enquiry during the week, but the shares are scarce.

From Mr. JAMES HUME:—At last, after many months of severe trial for mining and all interested in it, the horizon begins to clear, and the gloom that has so long clouded the market is giving way. The demon of war is satisfied. Peace is again restored, and the bank rate down to 8, and it is whispered will be 6 in two or three weeks, and 4 per cent. in two months. The effects of an easier money market will immediately influence the price of metals, and a rise of 3l. in tin is already announced. Large-producing mines will, therefore, be greatly benefited, although some months must elapse before much improvement will appear in their accounts. It is a ground of satisfaction to be able to speak hopefully, and to feel that now the tendency is in the right direction. As regards the market, orders from the public have been sufficiently scanty, and the inclination has been to sell or relinquish; but it is hoped that ere long dealings will be less restricted, and that many good mines long neglected will find support. There are many mines now selling at nominal prices, which will, doubtless, repay the purchasers many hundreds per cent. during 1867. Recent dealings have comprised CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED, which has advanced to 7½s.; EAST CARADON required for 6½s.; MARKE VALLEY 2½s. to 4s.; NORTH TRESKERRY 2½s. to 3s.; PRINCE OF WALES fell suddenly to 20s. 22s., the lode having fallen off in value; GREAT RETALLACK rose to ½s. ¾s., but close ¾s. to 3s.; CREBORS, 20s. to 12s. 6d.; SETOS, 120s. to 125s.; GREAT VOR, 18s. to 19s. A good advance in tin would sensibly affect these shares. EAST LOVELL also enquired for. CHONTALAS (gold) are quiet; the mines, however, are undoubtedly rich, and a large monthly yield of gold shortly is not improbable. Railways are better, and may be expected to improve with cheaper money. Large speculations are taking place in Anglo-American telegraphs, and improved prices looked for.

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—Most welcome is the fall in the Bank rate to 8 per cent. The effect of this, so far as the mining interest is concerned, will be indeed most beneficial. With every prospect of peace abroad, and plenty at home, we may take a cheerful view of the future. It is to be hoped that some companies which have of late been in a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Money Market will now consider whether operations on a more extended scale cannot be at once contemplated. There can be no doubt but that money will be very cheap again, comparatively speaking, and that probably before long. In calling the attention of the public to mines not dealt in on the London market, my satisfaction increases as I proceed in the task; but still I do not desire to divert all attention from market mines, which in many instances have great merit. At the present moment I believe the capitalist can make a selection from market mines which would pay him handsomely for his investment, and which is carried on without any reference whatever to the mining market. I cannot too highly speak of the very satisfactory manner in which the properties under the management of Messrs. Taylor and Sons are conducted; the pleasing result of good management is evident at all times, but I do not believe if their mines had been the stock jobbers' playthings they would have been working to-day, much less paying dividends. All appear now to agree with your correspondent on the wisdom of insisting on the prompt payment of dividends under all circumstances. Unfortunately, there are now many companies brought into very difficult circumstances through the managers being too lenient on this vital point. There are persons dishonourable enough to go on to any length of time evading payment, and at the same time refusing to transfer or relinquish their shares. The serious attention of shareholders should be given to this question. The South Callington committee deserve, I think, the warmest thanks of the shareholders in that company, because of their conduct in this matter. There is not one call made previous to the last meeting now unpaid. It is the practice never to declare a call if there are any arrears due. The plan is simple enough, and it would be well for all to pay to into practice. It is probable that the Chiverton district would be occupying a much more prominent position than it is now. Most favourable accounts are received from the mines, however, in that locality, and there appears every reason for encouragement and hope. The CARADONS are all worth close attention, in the writer's opinion. ST. DAY UNITED shares are offering very low, and might be advantageously purchased, and the same remark applies with, perhaps, greater force to CUDRA. I shall be glad to see my special influence in favour of any buyer of either of these stocks. It is by no means impossible that good news may come from SOUTH CALLINGTON before long. DALE MINING COMPANY (Limited): the shareholders here should support their stock. It is pitiable to see it at such a dead letter. To investors who do not like any liability, but moderate prospects of success, the GOTHIC MINE is attractive. WEST WHEAL KITTY: Parties are moving here who are not to be dissuaded from doing the right thing at the right time. The company has received considerable strengthening in tin, which has been reported, will, of course, greatly help this concern. The rise in tin and copper will be important as money gets cheaper. Altogether, prospects in every direction look bright.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—DANGEROUS DISEASES.—How many life-long maladies spring from neglecting trifling symptoms. The simple, readily curable in the nursery, becomes through carelessness a terrible, irremediable torment of after-life. With the knowledge of the curative powers of Holloway's ointment and pills, those who fail to use them for extirpating the first seeds of hereditary ailments will have to bear the punishment resulting from their folly. Holloway's remedies will remove eruptions of the skin, scrofulous diseases, and scrofula, and heal every description of ulcer, sore, wound, or abrasion. By the use of Holloway's excellent, speedy, and safe medicaments much pain and immense expense will be saved, and a great benefit be conferred on the present and succeeding generations.

PETROLEUM IN NEW SOUTH WALES—MAP OF THE DISTRICT.



Owing to the reduced scale of the above map compared with Mr. Mackenzie's original, many of the references have been necessarily omitted; the subjoined explanations are, therefore, necessary:—

The boundaries of the different Boghead Cannel Coal land owners are not as yet all surveyed, and are shown on this plan about as they were applied for. The outcrop line (coloured red in the original), when full, denotes where the Cannel has been found of good quality; when dotted, that the Cannel seam is either improved or proved to be worthless.

With regard to the colouring, the darker patch near the upper left-hand corner is blue in the original; the darker patches at the lower left-hand corner, red; the lighter patch in the Hartley Kerosene and Great Western Oil Companies sections, yellow; the patch to the extreme right is green; and the remaining shading is brown.

The Mount Victoria Railway station is 77 miles from Sydney, and 3524 feet above the level of the sea.

The Grose River Cannel seam outcrop extends from the point marked "Cannel, 1 ft." to the corner of John and Dr. Mackenzie's plot, A, and thence (always within their sections) nearly parallel with the Grose River, and distant about 10 chains therefrom. The portion of the seam opposite where the word "river" occurs has not been proved as to thickness, but those pieces of Cannel are to be seen below in the alluvial. The line between A and B are intended to represent the position of nine trials of the seam. The thicknesses were—1 ft. 1½, 1½, 1½, 1 ft. 7 in., 1½, 1½, and 1½ ft. respectively, showing the seam to be very regular.

Turning to the blue patch, the seam has been tested in two places near together, in "King and Others' 320 acres," and in "Mackenzie and Others' 1372 acres." It was proved to be a 1 ft. 9 in. Cannel seam in each case. In "Mortimer and Others' 320 acres" the seam proved is 1 ft. 5 in. thick; just outside the boundary it is 10 in. thick. In "John and Dr. Mackenzie's 170 acres" the seam is 10 in. thick, and where it crosses the Little Hartley section two trials have given 1 ft. and 1 ft. 5 in. In the "Hartley Kerosene Company's 1500 acres" the seam outcrops 5 ft. 6 in. The dots in the "Great Western Oil Company's 800 acres" show the one (that in the upper corner) a shaft 30 ft. deep to the Cannel seam, the others bore-holes; the seam is 5 ft. 6 in., thinning to 4 ft. in a drive near shaft and south of it. The bore-hole near "King and Others' 320 acres" is down 210 ft., and no Cannel found.

The Walerawang Railway station is 3026 ft. above the sea level. In "John and Dr. Mackenzie's Cox River plot" the southernmost seam has been proved in four places, and found 9 in. at extreme west, increasing as it goes eastward to 15 in.; the northernmost seam gives 9 in. of Cannel.

In the *Mining Journal* of July 7 there appeared some interesting particulars relative to the petroleum deposits of New South Wales, and the position of the several properties will be at once seen from the above diagram, which has been forwarded by Mr. Mackenzie by the last mail, accompanied by the following description:—

These deposits are very irregular in their area, and are found in isolated patches, generally a great distance apart, and in the midst of the workable coal measures of New South Wales, and whilst the coal seams are very regular in their character (with the exception of their gradually improving in quality and thickening as they leave the edge of the coal basin), the Cannel is most irregular, and there is nothing to guide us in finding out where the seam is likely to be good but the finding of pieces of Cannel. The part coloured brown on the tracing denotes the Hawkesbury or Sydney sandstone, which at Hartley immediately overlies the workable coal measures of New South Wales. The following is a section from the top of the Hawkesbury sandstone at A on plan (see my land in the Grose Valley) to the rocks below the lowest coal I have seen cropping out there:—

Hawkesbury or Sydney sandstone Feet 600 0

Blue metal 1 6

Coal No. 1, at B on plan, only 2 ft. to 3 ft. of coal, and 8 ft. black metal 5 6

Fire-clay and blue metal 1 0

Rock 32 6

Coal 1 0

Sandstone 6 0

Coal and black metal, No. 2 7 0

Coal, No. 2 6 6

Various strata 53 0

Coal and black metal 1 3

Grey pipe-clay 0 3

Coal and black metal 2 4

Various strata 139 0

Blue shale and metal 12 0

Sandstone 2 0

Blue shale 1 0

Cannel coal seam (892 ft. below railway line) 1 6

Soft pipe-clay and metal 1 0

Sandstone and conglomerate, 70 ft. 80 0

Coal 0 6

Sandstone, &c. 8 0

Coal 1 2

Sandstone 16 0

Blue metal 2 0

Bituminous shale 0 9

Sandstone 2 0

Bituminous shale contains oil 2 0

Underclay, sandstone, and metal 6 7

Conglomerate 25 0

Coal 1 1

Sandstone and shale 11 9

Coal 0 6

Underclay 0 5

Sandstone and shale 10 0

Coal 0 3

Sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, to be seen for 500 0

Total feet 1541 4

From the above section it will be seen, as I have before stated, that the Hartley Boghead Cannel coal has coal seams and coal measure strata above and below it; the seams of Cannel at the patch coloured blue and yellow being identical with the seam shown in the section at letter A in the Grose Valley. The distance from the bottom of the Hawkesbury sandstone to the Cannel at the patch coloured blue is about the same as it is in the Grose. I have not as yet had time to ascertain the number of seams of coal above and below the Cannel at the patch coloured green, but I have seen seams of coal both above and below it. We find that towards the centre of the patch the Cannel is the thickest, and that it thins in every direction towards the edge. The patch coloured yellow being the only one of the five deposits I have described that is at present proved near the centre, it is impossible to say what thickness the Cannel will be at the centre of the other four. The diagram will show that by far the largest area of the Cannel seam is worthless, and that the seam is

only good in isolated patches, generally at great distances apart. It generally gradually changes from good Cannel or bituminous shale into hardened clay, ironstone, stone, and clay, with coal, &c., and in the Grose Valley in some places it gradually changes from blue metal into bituminous shale and Cannel. The bituminous shale, tops and bottoms of Cannel, and roof and floor of the mine being, when the deposit is a rich one, full of glossopeteris, phyllothea, verterbraria, and the usual fossil flora found in this vast coal basin. It will also be seen, from the broken nature of the country over the small area of the coal field embraced in it, that we have opportunities rarely offered of tracing and examining the seam along its outcrop for a distance of 40 to 50 miles, and it has already been examined in numerous places for longer distances to the north-west and south-east of the tract of country shown on my plan.

The Cannel in the patch coloured blue, yellow, and red, lies from 600 to 890 feet below the level of the railway line, whilst the Cannel in the Walerawang patch lies about 100 to 200 feet above the level of the railway line at the Walerawang Railway Station, and is about 20 miles nearer to Bathurst and the western gold fields by road, and 26 miles by railway; and the distance from the Walerawang patch to the railway station only being about 2½ miles, and a good dry road to it, one team could easily take 20 tons of Cannel a-day. The railway is to be opened to the Hartley Station in May, 1867, and, probably, a few months later to past the head of the Grose Valley, and in December, 1868, to the Walerawang Railway Station.

As to companies formed, and land proved, in the different deposits described. There are already two colonial companies formed for working the Cannel coal at Hartley, and making refined oil from the same deposit of Cannel coal, each company having secured a portion.

Part of patch coloured yellow.—1. The Hartley Kerosene Oil Company, with works erected on Young's patent, who are now making refined oil on a small scale, which they are preparing to enlarge upon. The oil is proved to be of the very best quality.

Part of patch coloured yellow.—2. The Great Western Oil Company. They are only at the present time proving their land by sinkings and borings, to see what thickness and extent of Cannel they have on it. At the present time they have only proved the Cannel at one end of their land, but they are now sinking and boring at other places (see plan), and will in a very short time have proved the existence or non-existence of the Cannel in other places.

Part of patch coloured blue.—I am the only one of the owners of this deposit who is at the present time working the Cannel, although the Cannel, as you will see from the plan, is proved in several places. I am driving two headings in the Cannel in my 170-acre allotment, towards the centre of the patch, where it will increase in thickness.

Red patches.—In the Grose Valley large patch I have proved the Cannel in about a dozen places, for more than half-a-mile along the outcrop, and near the edge of the deposit, to be 1 foot 6 inches in thickness, and I purpose further proving it by driving towards the centre of the deposit. I have a horse-track made from the railway line to where the Cannel is proved in the large patch.

Part of patch coloured green.—I now have men driving headings and sinking shafts to the Cannel, so as to prove its extent and thickness over a larger area. It has every appearance of being a very rich deposit, and I enclose you a small sample to burn. The plan shows where it is at present proved. There is a great quantity of bituminous shale and black stone over the Cannel, which the more we approach the centre of the deposit contains more oil, and it burns well at C on plan. It has a great quantity of excellent pipe-clay above and below the Cannel.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHONTALAS.—According to advices received by the West India Mail on Monday, some of the machinery was to be set to work last month (July), and with the aid of it alone a large quantity of gold is expected to be returned. We think it very likely that the first regular remittance will be received next month. The heavy machinery is not yet on the mines, which delays their being got into full working order; but when that takes place we have little doubt the results will bear out the anticipations which have been held out.

GREAT WHEEL VOR.—Wheel Metal continues to look well. The bottom levels are improving. The usual quantity of tin for the monthly sale.

FURDON.—As might probably have been expected from the reference in last week's Journal to this mine, the discovery therein alluded to and the general prospects of the mine continue to progress as fast as can reasonably be expected. The greatest confidence in its ultimate success is entertained.

SOUTH CROFTY.—They have cut through the new lode, No. 3, referred to in my last, and at present it appears to be worth 12½ per fm.; it will be further opened upon by the account day, which will be held on Aug. 27.

SILVER BROOK.—This compact little undertaking is likely to fulfil the anticipations of the directors, and as the price of shares is gradually advancing, it is considered that intending investors will do well to make their purchases without delay.

NEW TRELAUNY (Liskeard).—This young mine, we are informed, continues daily to improve, and is attracting an unusual share of attention. The lode at the shaft is valued at 10½ per fathom, and taking into consideration the present shallow depth at which mineral is being obtained, and the fact that the lode now being developed has gradually improved in appearance every fathom that has been sunk on it, it may fairly be anticipated that this set will soon add another to the list of very profitable mines for which the district in which it is situated is so celebrated.

WHEEL HARTLEY.—This mine bids fair, from present prospects, to add another to the list of wonderful deposits of copper which in years gone by placed the district about Camborne, and extending from Redruth to Hayle, in the first rank of all the copper mining fields at that time discovered in the world. The great copper mines of those days were Dolcoath (the parent), the Roskars, the Croftys, and more recently the Setons, to the west of which group there is a tract of unexplored ground, until we reach the old Trevascus, formerly one of the richest copper mines; and then the Alfreds, in which copper has also been found in the largest masses, and from which enormous profits have been derived. Wheel Hartley is midway between the two groups of mines referred to, and embraces the same lodes. The 60 fm. level, which is 83 fms. from the surface, has been reached, and at this depth, which is the one at which the

other mines referred to have generally been found to become rich in metal, the lode is of a masterly size, being from 6 to 8 feet wide, and producing throughout a highly favourable matrix, composed almost entirely of quartz, blende, murex, and tin, throughout which there are large lumps of rich yellow copper ore. The former agent of Alfred Consols, by whose enterprise that mine was discovered, has recently visited Wheel Hartley, and says that the appearances are precisely the same as those which immediately preceded the cutting into the great deposit of copper at the former mine, and that, until within a fathom or two of the discovery, there never were such fine rocks of copper ore found in Alfred Consols as those which Wheel Hartley is now producing.

CAMBORNE, AUG. 15.—Little or no business has been negotiated since my last advice. Clifford, 6½ to 6¾; Cook's Kitchen, 2½ to 2¾; Chilverton Moor, 4½. Carn Camborne, ¾ to ½; the lode in the cross-cut, driving south, is worth 12½ per fathom; the 50 west, 5½ per fathom; the 40 west, 6½ per fm.; the 24 east, 5½ per fathom; the 24 west, 7½ per fathom. The lode in the western shaft, sinking below the 24, is worth 8½ per fathom. The other parts in operation are comparatively poor. East Basset, 13 to 14; East Carn Brea, 1 to 1½; East Grenville, 2 to 2½; Great Retallack, ½ to ¾; Herodfoot, 30 to 32; North Treskerby, 2½ to 2¾; Providence, 21 to 23. Prince of Wales, 1½ to 1¾; the lode in the 45 west is fully 6 feet wide, yielding 2½ tons of good quality ore per fathom. St. Ives Consols, 5 to 6. Tincroft, 7 to 8; can anyone inform the readers of the *Mining Journal* as to when the next meeting of adventurers will be held? West Chilverton, 63 to 65. West Seton, 102½ to 110; a dividend of 1900. (3s. per share) was declared at the meeting on Tuesday. Wheel Seton, 135 to 140; the accounts presented at the general meeting of shareholders, on Monday, showed a credit balance of about 8000, after allowing for the loss sustained by the Falmouth Bank. At the Dolcoath meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 10½ per share (35s.) was declared, and the credit balance augmented about 500. Several large shareholders were present, amongst whom were Sir W. Williams, Bart., and Mr. J. F. Basset, of Teldy Park. West Cornwall Mine meeting was held at the account-house yesterday (Tuesday). A call of 5s. 3d. per share was made, and the mine abandoned. West Frances Mine account comes off tomorrow (Thursday).—ALBERT PRICE: PENN.

SALE OF MINING SHARES.—Mr. Charles Thomas (late of Messrs. T. P. Thomas and Son) held his first sale at the London Tavern, yesterday, at which the following shares were sold:—40 East Gunnedale and South Bedford, 3s.; 20 East Grenville, 3s.; 10 Wheel Chilverton, 5½; 15 Chilverton Moor, 4½; 5 West Chilverton, 6½; 4 South Tolgus, 2s.; 5 Clifford Amalgamated, 7½; 50 Wheel Crebor, 8s. to 10s.; 15 West Caradon, 4½; 50; 100 Cardiganshire Consols, 10s.; 25 North Basset, 1s.; 50 Caidbeck Fells, 25s.; 20 Far Consols, 1s.; 15 Tolcarne, 4s.; 11 Craddock Moor, 20s.; 10 East Lovell, 5½; 1 East Basset, 12½; 30 Sithney Wheel Metal, 4s.; 45 Wheel Grenville, 14s. to 15s.; 10 Gonamena, 2s. 6d.; 15 North Treskerby, 2½; 1 South Caradon, 3100; 60 Prince of Wales, 21s.; 20 Royalton Tin, 10s.; 5 Bryn Gwilog, 10l.; 10 West Wheel Kitty, 10s.

FREEHOLD LAND AND BRICK-MAKING COMPANY.—At the adjourned general meeting, on Saturday (Mr. J. B. Hartwell in the chair), the report of the directors and balance-sheet was received and adopted. During the proceedings the manager gave a detailed description of the property, stating that up to the present time a large amount of money had been expended in preparatory works. Upon the property there were two effective brick-making machines in full operation—one, known as Clayton's, capable of making 16,000 bricks per day, and the other as Oates's, capable of making 7000, in addition to which there were large numbers of bricks being made by hand. The embankment around the property—an expensive work—had been completed, and the quay, capable of receiving three barges, was in course of construction. At the present time there were between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bricks upon the property, and upwards of 900,000 ready for market. The operations were being prosecuted with the utmost vigour, and henceforth the whole of the expenditure would be incurred in the manufacture of bricks, the result of which could not fail to be a progressively satisfactory profit to the shareholders. It was further mentioned that the clay was far superior in quality, and of much greater depth than that stated in the prospectus; and that there was sufficient ground now excavated to make at least 1,000,000 bricks. The directors state that the future of the company can be predicted with unerring certainty—there are all the elements of a great success. It is not necessary, however, to invite the shareholders to look forward in a vista of bright but possibly deceptive hope; they are requested to direct their attention to actual work and appropriate results, and to reason from these as to what may and can be done hereafter.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this company was held on Friday last, when a report was presented, from which we gather the following facts and figures:—During the year 1865 the fire losses sustained by the company amounted to 318,946. 0s. 6d., or nearly 77 per cent. of the premiums received. Although this is above the average, the company has progressed satisfactorily, as shown by the returns of duty published by Parliament, which exhibit the largest increase the company has ever experienced. The total net amount of fire premium for the year, after deducting guarantees, is 414,738. 13s. The life branch has met with unchecked success, the life and annuity funds having increased by 103,146. 7s. 3d. During the year the company has granted assurances for 886,663. 7s. 8d., an amount nearly double that in 1860. The directors propose a dividend of 3s. per share, and a bonus of 4s. per share, making 7s. per share, free of income tax. This leaves a substantial credit balance of 62,076. 9s., besides the reserve fund, which, with the year's augmentation, now amounts to 116,913. 2s. 10d.

MERSEY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—At the second meeting of shareholders, held in Liverpool on Thursday, Mr. T. B. Horsfall, M.P. (the Chairman) stated that the result of the last year's working had been unsatisfactory. The first seven months were unremunerative, in consequence of the iron trade not having recovered from the depression induced by the American war, and during the last quarter the strike among the workmen had seriously impeded the execution of orders. Now, however, the strike was over, and there was a prospect of improving business. There was no reason why in the future the concern should not be, as it had been in the past, highly profitable. No dividend was declared for the year, as the balance, after paying current expenses, did not exceed 2753. This was proposed to add to the reserve fund, which would then amount to 32207. The report was adopted, the retiring directors, Messrs. T. B. Horsfall, M.P., J. C. Ewart, and G. H. Horsfall, re-elected, and Messrs. H. Banner and Son appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a salary of 1500.

THE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF THE WORLD—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, C.E.—In recognition of his invaluable and unrequited services in connection with the founding and establishment of our magnificent Railway System, particulars of which services may be seen at the *Mining Journal* office, where any donations will be received, in postage stamps or otherwise, on his behalf, and acknowledged in future Journals, Mr. James and his family being at the present moment in great distress, solely arising from the unexpected failure (considerably in his debt) of an eminent engineering firm, and as a consequence the seizure and sale of all his furniture and other effects, under execution for rent and taxes. See the *Mining Journal* of Aug. 4, under the head "Earnest Appeal for W. H. James, C.E., the Railway Pioneer," by Capt. R. L. Milne.

SEQUELIN OIL COMPANY (Limited).—A petition for winding up this company by the Court of Chancery has been presented to the Lord Chancellor by Messrs. S. Gardiner, of Bellevue-cottage, C. R. Mackintosh, Florence-road, and J. D. Mackintosh, Amerham-park, New Cross, carrying on business as engineers and boiler-makers at Railway Foundry, New Cross.

CLEVELAND IRON COMPANY.—A dividend of 10s. in the pound has been declared by Mr. F. Whinney, as official liquidator under the

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDOL-AUR.—T. Pierce, Aug. 15: There is no alteration to report, and the prospects of the mine are much the same as when I last wrote.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, Aug. 15: The lode in the stope west of the western shaft, in back of the 17, is still producing moderate work for tin. The lode in the stope east of Williams' shaft, in back of the 34, is without alteration. The tribute ground east and west of new shaft is turning out about the same as to quality and quantity as it has for some months past. The south lode in bottom of the adit level, east of cross-cut, is now turning out rich work for tin; lode from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—Thos. Kemp, Aug. 15: The lode being taken down along the driftage in the 52 west is 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. The stope above this level continue to produce 20 cwt. of lead per cubic fathom. The sinking is resumed at the new shaft.

BRYN GWYNN.—S. Harper, Aug. 15: The lode in the 102 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is still from 5 to 6 feet wide, and much improved in value since my last, now worth about 3 tons per fathom; from present appearances, I expect a further improvement shortly, as we are now entering under the large run of ore ground from the 90 and upper levels, from which so much lead has been extracted. The lode in the 90 fathom level, east of said shaft, continues much the same as when last reported on. The same may be said of the 80, west of said shaft. The lode in the 75 fm. level, west of said shaft, is letting out more water, and the ground becoming a little more easy for progress; from such indications I expect an improvement in the lode shortly. Brooks' Place: Having put the men to work in a different direction, I am pleased to say we have again met with good lead. Nothing new to remark at Bradwell's shaft, or the cross-cut at the new shaft, since my last. The same may be said of our pitches throughout the mine.

BRYN GWYNN.—H. Nottingham, Aug. 14: The joint we are driving on south from the south-west level, in the middle of the incline, has become much closer since my last, and less productive, but the character of the limestone is unchanged. I have taken the men from the above place to resume driving the cross-cut west from the western part of the level, to prove if we can have favourable ground to do so; whether there are any joints containing ore west of our present workings on this side of the incline. The ground in the end of the lower level, driving south-west from incline, is favourable for progress, and of the same character as that we have passed through. The rise in the roof of the cross-cut, west from this level, is yielding good lumps of ore occasionally. The stope over Clark's level are nearly exhausted for ore, unless we can find something new which we shall endeavour to do before leaving these levels. We are getting some good lumps of ore in the south end of the level. The tributary pitch, in the north end of the said level, continues to yield a fair quantity of ore.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldworthy, Aug. 15: The ground in the 90 and west is favourable for driving, and the lode is very kind. The lode in the 80 winze has improved for copper; we have rich specimens of yellow copper ore; in all probability this will lead to a good deposit. Nothing new elsewhere. We have 15 men on tribute; from present appearances of their pitches they will get wages.

CARADON AND PHOENIX CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Aug. 16: The sinking of the engine-shaft is being carried on by a force of nine men as fast as the nature of the ground will admit. The lode in the deepest point being about 2½ ft. wide, containing capel, quartz, peach, muddle, and a little yellow copper ore; we meet with some small droppers of quartz and copper ore in the granite to the south of the lode occasionally, which may be considered a good feature.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, Aug. 14: In the course of a day or two we shall complete the cutting of ground, preparatory to sinking below the 80. In the 80 east end the lode is apparently split, but in all probability it is the separation of two lodes, which have been in contact with each other from the cross-cut; each part at present contains good stones of ore. There is but little alteration to notice in the west end, very little lead having been taken down.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (GOLD).—J. Parry, Aug. 15: The lode in the rise and shaft is from 2½ to 3 feet wide; we hope to have a communication in the course of a week. The lode in No. 3 stope is 5 ft. wide, strongly spotted with iron pyrites. There is a slight improvement in the middle of the lode in the south stope since my last; it is now 6 ft. wide, and occasionally a few specks of gold are seen in it. The total produce of gold from our last month's workings is 42 ozs. 6 dwt. from 201 tons of stuff, making a total of 1408 ozs. 11 dwt. from 2754 tons. The quantity of stuff stamped this month up to date is 94 tons. Gold obtained from the amalgamators yesterday, 3 ozs. 15 dwt.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Aug. 16: Victoria Engine-shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level east is 3 ft. wide, composed principally of clay, in which occasionally good lumps of lead are found. The lode in the level, west from the rise, continues to yield good lead, and is very promising.

CLARA UNITED.—J. Davis, Aug. 15: The engine-shaft is down 9 ft. below the 50, and bearsers, cisterns put in. We shall commence to put in the 8-inch lift to-morrow. The lode in the shaft is of a very promising character, and is now worth 1½ ton of lead per cubic fathom.

CORNWALL CONSOLS.—W. B. Collem, Aug. 14: The lode in the rise from the deep adit is improving, and the tributaries are breaking some rich work for copper; this part of the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, of grey, black, and yellow copper ore.

CHELSEA.—William Skewis, William Hooper, Aug. 16: The lode in the 116 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of iron spar, and good stones of copper ore, with a very promising appearance. In the cross-cut, north from the 116 west, we have intersected the lode; it contains muddle, capel, and copper ore, and, as far as seen, looks better than anything we have before had. In driving this level west it will soon reach the point under the ore ground in the 86. In the 40 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing capel, muddle, and copper ore, worth from 7½ to 8½ per fathom, and from the improved appearance of the ground about the lode, we believe it will soon become more productive. We have commenced a cross-cut south from the level, to intersect the lode; we have about 3 fms. to drive, which we calculate will take a fortnight. The 40 cross-cut, south from shaft, is driving with all speed towards the south lode, and good progress is being made. In the 28 west the lode is cut off by a slide, and a cross-cut south is being driven to intersect the same. The prospects of the mine are good.

CROWN AND WENDRON.—R. Reynolds, Aug. 15: The bearers and cistern are in their place in the 60, and the fixing of the larger lift, putting down rods, &c., to work the same, are being got on with as fast as possible. No lode has been taken down in the 60 west for the past week; the men at present are working by the side of the lode. The cross-cut south in this level is being driven by four men; ground not quite so easy. The 48 is now driven 26 fms. east of the engine-shaft; at this point we have opened about 4 ft. south, and have discovered a lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing stones of tin—a kindly looking lode, and no south wall seen yet; this lode will cross the copper lode in about 8 or 10 fms. further driving.

DARRIN.—R. Williams, Aug. 16: With the sinking of the engine-shaft we are below the 15 fm. level 11 fathoms, sufficiently deep for the 25 fm. level, and leave 10 fms. of stopping ground in the back. We shall, however, sink 3 fms. more for a fork, so that the water may be drained from the new level. We have the additional pumps to make good the pumping appliances to the 25, and shall proceed to fix them as soon as possible; we shall divide the shaft to the 25 to bring the machine kibble down, when we shall proceed to cut plat and drive away the 25 to meet the ore ground gone down from the 15 without delay. We calculate to have from 8 to 9 fathoms to drive west of the shaft at the 25 to enter the ore ground; this piece of ground at the 15 was about 27 fathoms long, an increase in length as compared with the 10 fm. level of 10 fathoms; and assuming the same length to continue in the same ratio to the 25, we may fairly presume upon having 44 fathoms of ore ground to take away above the new level, which at the average production per fathom of the 15, and at the ordinary money value of our ore, we shall probably return from this piece of ground upwards of 7000. worth of ore, and make good profits. Oliver's level has been driven west upwards of a quarter of a mile towards the old mine, and we believe ourselves to be near the water in the old workings; but to prevent the possibility of drowning the eastern part of the mine, or perhaps worse consequences, we have suspended this point until we have fixed the lift in the 25, and made all ready to meet any possible event from this cause. The lode in the end is of a congenial character, and the nearer we approach the old mine the more promising it becomes. In Tank's cross-cut we have driven from the shaft towards the lode about 45 fathoms; the ground is of the ordinary class found in the ore-bearing mines of this locality, interspersed with occasional strings of carbonate of lime, &c., clearly showing its mineralised nature. On the whole there seems fair ground to hope that with a further perseverance we shall realise the most sanguine expectations.

DEVON GREAT MARIA.—J. Richards, Aug. 15: We have effected a communication from the adit level on the Orchard lode to the old engine-shaft, at this point is about 10 fms. deep. This shaft is in a very good position, and I would recommend its being cut down and enlarged for a main engine-shaft. On the Orchard lode we have driven to within a short distance of holing with a drive on a cross-course; as soon as this communication is affected I will write you. There can be no doubt, judging from the prospects, that on a fair and efficient development large and lasting courses of copper ore will be found here.

EAST CARADON.—J. Truscott, Aug. 15: Caunter Lode: The 100 east is producing good stones of ore, and likely to improve. The 106 west is yielding stones of ore. The 90 west produces saving work. The 90 east is worth 1½ per fm. South Lode: The 90 east is worth 8½ per fm.; west at the same level, 8½ per fm. The 70 west, 10½; and the 70 east, 8½ per fm.; at this level we have intersected what we believe to be the south part of this lode, which is worth 8½ per fathom.—New Lode: The 70 east is worth 8½ per fm.

EAST CARN BREA.—I. Richards, Aug. 11: The lode in the winze in bottom of the 70, west of the old engine-shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, composed of capel, muddle, and a little copper ore. The lode in Thomas's engine-shaft is 15 in. wide, consisting of capel, quartz, muddle, and good stones of copper ore.—Thomas's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 70 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, fluor, and a little copper ore. In the 60 east, on the north part of No. 3 lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the rise in back of the 60 east, on the south part of No. 3 lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 50 east is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore.—Buckley's Shaft: In the 60 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of quartz, capel, muddle, and stones of copper ore; the drive in this level west is suspended. In the 50 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and consists of quartz, fluor, capel, muddle, and a little copper ore. The lode in the rise in back of the 50 west is 1 ft. wide, and worth ½ ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 50 east is worth ½ ton of copper ore per fm.

EAST GUNSLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—W. G. Gard, Jas. Phillips, Aug. 12: Gard's shaft is down 18 fms. below the 36, and at this point we have begun a level west. Taking the dip of the ore, as seen in the 26, west of the cross-course, we have about 8 fms. to drive before we reach it; at this point we have every reason to expect we shall meet with an important and lasting improvement, and before another meeting shall be returning ore from this level. During the last quarter the deep adit has been extended east 4½ fathoms; the lode throughout this driving has varied from 1 to 2 ft. in width, and without ore. The lode in the present end is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The shallow adit has been driven 8 fms.; of these the first 2 fms. was very much disturbed, owing to the vicinity of the cross-course. To the east of this we found the lode more settled, and improved in size and quality, being on an average 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, capel, and ore, of the latter good saving work. In the present end the lode is 5 ft. wide, but a little disturbed by small cross-courses, similar to those passed through in the deep adit; but once we get beyond their influence there cannot be the least doubt but we shall find the lode

productive. We have driven the deep adit east, on Chimney Rock lode, 8 fms. 4 ft. About three weeks since we met with the western cross-course, but have not yet reached the main part of the lode to the east of it. We did not expect to find any improvement till we were well passed this point, and more in the body of the hill. Should it be decided to suspend this portion of the mine for the time, it would, nevertheless, be prudent to see the main part of the lode before doing so. We fully believe the mine presents prospects equal to some of the best in Cornwall, and that we are close proximity to points which will well repay both the perseverance and cost they have taken to reach.

W. G. Gard, Aug. 16: The lode in the shallow adit maintains its size and character, and is becoming more settled.

EAST JANE.—T. Hodge, Aug. 16: The 43 cross-cut, west of the eastern lode, is letting out more water, which we consider a favourable indication. In the 48, north of point of horse, on the western lode, the lode is large, containing muddle, copper, and lead—a fine looking lode. In the 36 cross-cut east the ground is highly mineralised. The heads or fissures are well charged with lead.

EAST LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Aug. 9: The engine-shaft is now 17½ fms. below the adit level; the lode continues large, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and lately we have seen some jack, but undoubtedly any productive ground has dipped to the north, which is in keeping with all the runs of ore of importance in the island, so far as seen. The deep adit level is now driven about 34 fms. north of engine-shaft; the lode of late has increased in size and promise, yielding good stones of blende and copper ores, of which to-day I broke good samples. It is my firm opinion that the lode left out water more freely; by present appearances of the lode, we have had bar of ground in this case, but there are indications of improvement in the ground and the lode. The stope in back of the 85, west of King's shaft, through to the same level west of Hallett's shaft; the lode where we have holed is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; we intend to put up a rise at this point to prove the ground above the slide. The mine is now well ventilated, and was never in better working order. We have a little alteration to make in the pitwork, which we expect to complete in about a week, when we shall resume the sinking of King's shaft with all possible dispatch. In the 85, west of King's, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, worth at present 4½ per fm. We have had bar of ground in this case, but there are indications of improvement in the ground and the lode. The stope in back of the 85, west of Hallett's shaft, is worth 12½ per fm. The stope in back of the 75, east of King's shaft, is worth 6½ per fm. The two stopes in back of the 75, west of King's, are worth respectively 6½ and 5½ per fm.

EAST SNAPELL.—R. Rowe, Aug. 9: The lode in the north level, in bottom of the shaft, is 4 ft. wide, and of late has been yielding stones of rich ore, and for the depth a more promising lode cannot be seen. In the level, driving north from this shaft, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and patches of ore. You are aware that these operations are being carried on a little up the side of the hill; it is now our intention to drive the north level from the bottom of the shaft to hole to the surface at the level of the river, and so form an adit level. The new wheel will then commence its work from that point, and destined, I am certain, to find a good mine in depth.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Carthew, P. Casley, Aug. 15: We have very little new to communicate this week, the general state of things being much the same as when last reported. At Wheel Vention shaft, sinking below the deep adit, we have discovered a good branch of tin in the south wall, which we think is holding away east in whole ground. In the winze under the 20, at North Bosome, we have a very good lode.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Aug. 15: Homersham's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 140; fair progress is being made. In the 140, east of Roberts' cross-cut, the lode is full 3½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prlan, muddle, grey sulphure, black oxide, and yellow copper ore, the lode left out water more freely; by present appearances of the lode, we expect an early improvement. The stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's rise, is worth 10½ per fm. The stope in back of the 130, west of Barkell's winze, is worth 8½ per fathom. The stope in back of the 130, east of Barkell's winze, is fallen off in value, worth 3½ per fm.; this stope, by present appearance, will again improve.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, F. Cornish, Aug. 15: We have made all the necessary arrangements for sinking the engine-shaft below the 130 for another lift, and the men have commenced to sink yesterday; the ground is a most favourable one for progress, and a highly congenial for lead. The 130 north, on the east lode, has been suspended, and the men put to rise in the back, for the purpose of communicating with the level above for ventilation, &c. The lode in the rise will yield 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of this level will yield ¼ ton of lead ore per fm. The 130 south, on same lode, is yielding occasional stones of lead ore, but not enough to value. We have suspended the 130 south, on the west lode, it being unproductive of lead ore to value, and resumed the same level north, but as yet we have no lead ore. The ground is not much improved, but the lode is becoming more favourable for progress; the lode yielding some good stones of lead ore, and indicative of an early improvement. The rise in the back of the 115 north, on the west lode, is without change. The three stopes in the back of this level are yielding ¼ ton, ½ ton, and ¾ ton of lead ore per fm. respectively. The winze in the bottom of the 106 north is at present idle from want of men. The two stopes in the back of this level are yielding ¼ ton and ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 45, north from engine-shaft, is not so productive as it was, but not nearly so unproductive as it was at first. The lode is becoming more favourable for progress, and the lode yielding some good stones of lead ore, and indicative of an early improvement. Our stopes in the back of the 45 north are without any change to notice, and the same remark will apply to the tribute, and all other parts of the mine.

FURDON.—J. Collins, Aug. 15: The 21 east is being driven 5 fms. 2 ft.; the ground has the same appearance as last week. The 11 east is being driven 8 fms.; there it a change of ground in the end, which disordered the lode for the present; it is now worth 20½ per fm., and I believe it will soon be worth its former value as it will be seen. A railroad is laid down from the shaft at surface, which we are now ready to stop the back of the level, where there is a very good lode, and can resume the driving of the cross-cut north at the 31 west.

GAWTON.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., Aug. 11: The ground in the 60 cross cut, north from engine-shaft, is without change, and progressing very satisfactorily. The lode in the 50 east is improving, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the 50 west is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 west is worth 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 30, west of the 40, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the same level are worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The drive in the 50 west, from old sump, is still being continued on the north side of the lode, which was 12 ft. wide when last taken down.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, Aug. 13: The cutting of the plat at the 72 is being pushed onwards as fast as possible; the ground is so far rather hard; I hope, however, to see a change for the better shortly. We are making the necessary preparations for dividing and casing the shaft from the 60 to bottom.

GREAT MOVA (Isle of Man).—J. Ketto, Aug. 7: During the past half-year the most active and energetic measures have been employed in endeavouring to determine upon the most important and proper points to erect the first machinery, with a view to establish at the earliest moment the fact of the existence of some important lodes, embracing the elements of future success. Several extensive trials have been made in different parts of the setts, which have resulted in the discovery and partial development of some very powerful and interesting lodes, highly mineralised in their character, and which, if fairly operated on, will undoubtedly result in becoming highly productive and profitable. The fact that the most powerful of these trials has been made by unwatering by manual labour that part of the company's property known as Ballaglass. The water has been drawn out as deep as the roof of the 22 fm. level. In the 10 fm. level there is a strong lode, which has been driven for a considerable distance, and in many places is productive of both lead and blende in quantities that will nearly pay for stopping. This lode has a striking similarity to that of the Great Laxey both in character, bearing, and underlie. To the south of shaft there is a stope in the sole of the level, in which the lode is from 1½ to 2 feet wide, and will yield from 2 to 3 tons of blende per fathom. From the 10 fm. level, the lode is continuing in the same ratio to the 25, we may fairly presume upon having 44 fathoms of ore ground to take away above the new level, which at the average production per fathom of the 15, and at the ordinary money value of our ore, we shall probably return from this piece of ground upwards of 7000. worth of ore, and make good profits. Oliver's level has been driven west upwards of a quarter of a mile towards the old mine, and we believe ourselves to be near the water in the old workings; but to prevent the possibility of drowning the eastern part of the mine, or perhaps worse consequences, we have suspended this point until we have fixed the lift in the 25, and made all ready to meet any possible event from this cause. The lode in the end is of a congenial character, and the nearer we approach the old mine the more promising it becomes. In Tank's cross-cut we have driven from the shaft towards the lode about 45 fathoms; the ground is of the ordinary class found in the ore-bearing mines of this locality, interspersed with occasional strings of carbonate of lime, &c., clearly showing its mineralised nature. On the whole there seems fair ground to hope that with a further perseverance we shall realise the most sanguine expectations.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—William Rich, Thomas Rich, John Treddinick, Aug. 15: The lode in the bottom of Sleggan's shaft is worth 1½ per fathom. We have begun to sink, but shall have to open ground for pitwork and skip-road, the 5 fathoms already sunk below the 70. We are driving the 70, west of Sleggan's shaft, by the side of the lode, and shall take it down next week. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 70 has a very promising appearance. We have commenced to sink the winze in the 70, west of King's shaft, and hope soon to resume the 86, west of this shaft. The lode at Bore's shaft is taking a direction nearer the perpendicular, which is a good indication; the ground is favourable, and the lode yielding good stones of ore. We are urging on the operations in Sleggan's shaft to receive pitwork, and to make the necessary alterations in the skip-road.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Aug. 9: The new 82 fm. levels, north and south, at the bottom of the shaft, are now fairly commenced and being driven out; the lode in each end is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, worth about 1 ton of lead per fm. The 72 north is the large lode, worth ¼ ton of lead per fm., and has been driven in the 82 fm. level. In good ore ground. The 72 south is at present in disordered ground, and the lode split into several branches of lead. The stope in the 60 north continues worth about 1 ton of lead per fathom, and this ground stands in whole up to the 27 fm. level. We now intend to sink a winze for ventilation, and stope from the 60 to the 72, in what we believe to be valuable ore ground. The lode in the bottom of the engine-shaft is fairly worth 2 tons of lead per fm., and improving. We shall, therefore, use our utmost diligence to resume sinking for a new level, and I hope to commence this in two months time. The mine steadily opens out for a complete success in depth, and all that is possible is being done to hasten that result.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Aug. 17: The ground in the new shaft is favourable, and we are making good progress. There is no change of importance in the end on the new lode.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—John Nancarrow, J. George, Aug. 10: The ground in Gifford's shaft continues just the same as last week, and the men are in full course of sinking. The lode in the 20 east is large, contains a little copper and lead, and has altogether a very promising appearance.

GREAT WHEAL RADDER.—R. Pryor, H. Trengoning, Aug. 11: In the cross-cut driving south from Hill Brothers' engine-shaft, at the 75, the ground still continues much the same during the week. We are daily meeting with cross heads, out of which the water is coming forth in increased quantities, the end being in the elvan course, and is intermixed throughout with muddle—a good indication.

GWYDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, Aug. 14: The lode in the shaft is about 6 in. wide, composed of spar, muddle, blende, and good stones of lead ore; the water

has nearly doubled in quantity since the last report, in consequence of the wet weather, and unless it lessens I am afraid the men cannot stand it after this week; so far as I can see I think there is hardly any water in the bottom of the shaft, it seems to be all coming out of the ends of the shaft upwards; therefore, I think it would be better to cut ground for a cistern at once, and put a standing-lift, where we are now to take it up. We made good progress in sinking last week.

HAILENBEGLE.—W. Bawden, Aug. 11: At Pinniger's engine-shaft, sinking below the 67 fm. level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, and likely to further improve. In the 56, east of said shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 5½ per fm. In the 56 cross-cut north the ground is much the same as it has been. At Reed's shaft, sinking below the 53, the last of the lode taken down is improved, and looks as if it will further improve, now worth 5½ per fm. In the 53, east of Reed's, the lode at present is small and poor. In the 52, west of said shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 3½ per fm. No. 2 winze, west of Reed's, is down to about the 53 fm. level; we have commenced to drive east of the same, opening tribute ground. Roberts' shaft is also down to drive water; the lode in the bottom is 15 in. wide, producing a little copper ore. In No. 1 winze, west of Bawden's shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 43, east of cross-course, on Oats' lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, containing spots of ore, and looking more promising.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Aug. 13: There is little or no alteration at Scar Head this week. Stope No. 2 is a cross-cut 2 tons of ore per fm., and is looking well for further improvement. Stope No. 3 is also worth 2 tons of ore per fm. Stope No. 3 west is poorer, worth ¼ ton per fathom. We weighed the ore on Tuesday, 20½ tons, to market, and 4 tons 2 cwt. duty.

LEAWOOD.—J. Daw, Aug. 15: In the 40 cross-cut we have cut a branch spotted with lead, and underlying towards the lode. The cross-cut is in a fine channel of ground; quite a change from the levels above. No alteration in any other bars.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, Aug. 16: Douglas's Shaft: The ground has been very much against progress, but at present it is better, in very congenial ground for lead; the water continues about the same.—Brabner's Shaft: The lode in the rise in back of the 80 yard level north is 2 ft. wide, containing a little lead. The ground in the cross-cut towards the Red vein consists of black limestone; favourable for lead. The ground in the big cross-cut east consists of white limestone; the same in character as for some time past.—Williams' Shaft: In the 70 yard level, north from winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and clay, with occasionally good stones of lead.

MOLLAND.—Thomas Bennetts, Aug. 15: The lode in the 24 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of red iron and quartz, with stones of grey ore occasionally. The floor of ground referred to in my last to the north in the shape of a slide is carrying its head south, and will, no doubt, divide the lode in its course, although there is no appearance of it at present. In the winze sinking below this level we have still a promising lode, composed of red iron, quartz, and grey copper ore, producing saving work; it is, however, at present divided by a horse of kyllas about 2 ft. wide. What effect this will have on the lode I am not prepared to say, though I believe the two parts will unite again in the course of sinking a few feet. Our parcel of ore, which I now think will be something more than 40 tons, will, I expect, be all taken to Barnstable to-morrow, and divided the following day, and a sampler will, no doubt, be up to sample it on Monday or Tuesday next, and most likely the ore will be sold on the 30th inst.

NANGLE.—J. Rowe, Aug. 15: The ground in the engine-shaft is more favourable for sinking. We are making good progress towards the 130. The shaft is now 7 fms. 3 ft. below the 120. The lode in the 120 west has improved, now worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 120 east is 4 ft. wide, but poor. Our tributaries are making good wages on copper and muddle.

NANTEOS.—R. Williams, Aug. 16: On the east of the brook we drove on a north lode about 14 fathoms, but finding it small, and of little promise, we left it, and drove a cross-cut south for about 12 fms., where we intersected a south lode of a promising description, and upon its course we have driven east 12 fms.; throughout this drive it has shown a very kind nature, being composed of carbonate of lime, flookan, and portions of clay-slate, with always a proportion of sulphur, and frequently some very good stones of lead ore. At present it is bordered by the presence of a cross branch, but shows signs of coming again; the ground is congenial, and we are going deeper into the hill, and from its general appearance I am of opinion that this point should be prosecuted.

NANTY.—Aug. 16: The lode in the stope in the back of the 10 fathom level, 25 fms. north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the deep adit, 25 fms. north of boundary, is 4 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

NEW BIRCH TOL AND VITHEE CONSOLS.—W. Skewis, R. Trevarthen, Aug. 15: The lode in the 48, east of Hambley's shaft, is worth 6½ per fm. In the 36 east the lode is worth 5½ per fm. We had completed the cutting down of the new shaft to the 24, and shall as soon as possible erect the necessary appliances for drawing at this level. The winze sinking in bottom of the shallow adit is progressing favourably, and will shortly be communicated with the 12, when we shall at once resume driving the said level east. The stope throughout the mine continue much as last reported, and we hope to sell about our usual quantity of tin.

NEW CRIDDIS.—Capt. Rich, Aug. 11: The shaft is down 11 fms. below the 20; it will have to be sunk 2 fms. deeper ere we commence to cut plat preparatory to driving towards the lode. I have contracted with the shaftmen to sink 2 fms., to ease and divide the shaft with timber from the 30 to the 40 complete, to draw from thence with the winding-engine. They will probably finish the contract in about three weeks. A part of the lode, 2½ ft. wide, has been cut standing by the side of the 20 fm. level; good stones of grey copper have been broken here, and the greater part of what we break from the lode is being saved for the dressing floors. A larger space is now being opened out, when more of the lode will be seen. A railroad is laid down from the shaft at surface, which will facilitate the hauling of the stuff by the winding-engine.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Trelease, Aug. 14: I beg to lay before you my report for the general meeting on Thursday. The lode in the 70 fm. level east has varied from 1 ft. to 20 in. In the 7 fathoms driving, composed of quartz, muddle, jack, and lead ore intermixed; at present small and poor, and I am doubtful we are not on the same lode as in the 55; we have, therefore, begun to sink a new winze under the 55 to the 70, to carry the lode with us, which will convince us, when we reach the 70, what this level has been driving on, and not only that, but will very probably open ore ground in this winze for tribute, it having been rich above the back of the 55 fm. level; already sunk, 9 ft. 6 in.; set to six men, at 5½ per fathom. The 55 fm. level has been driven this month 3 fms.; lode disordered in the last 6 ft. by a flookan; the men are taken from this end and the 70 fm. level to sink the new winze. Instead of increasing the cost by fresh hands. In No. 1 stope, in the back of the 55, there is a magnificent lode, worth in places 40½ per fathom, but nothing has been done here during the past month, the men having been employed in bringing up a piece of ground adjoining to the west for 20 ft. long, which is gradually improving, worth about 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and let to ten men, at 30½ per fathom, and 4½ per ton for the lead ore. In No. 2 stope the lode is worth in places 15 cwt. of ore per fathom, and will further improve in another fortnight; let to six men, at 30½ per fm., and 4½ per ton for the lead ore. No. 3 stope are let to six men, at 20½ per fm., and 4½ per ton for the lead ore; the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth about 6 cwt. of ore per fm., and 30 cwt. of muddle. The other stopes are also turning out muddle, of which we have now on the mine about 100 tons. In the 35 fm. level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing excellent stones of lead ore, driving by two men, at 4½ per fathom. Louis's shaft is sinking by nine men, at 30½ per fathom; ground improving, and I hope next setting-day to reduce the price again; sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. this quarter. Our little batch of ore this month weighed 7 tons 3 cwt., and sold for 136½. 5s., a very good price, being all stamps work; had our water not failed we should have made it 50½. worth more. The water is now plentiful from the rain, and I hope it will continue.

NEW PEMBROKE.—F. Puckey, J. Puckey, Aug. 13: In the 60 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, on the north lode, the lode referred to in our last report, of the cross-course, is looking better, and is worth 1½ ft. wide, producing saving work for tin and copper. In the stope in the back of this level, east of the winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6½ per fm.; cost for stopping, 2½. 6d. per fm. We have commenced sinking a winze below the 60 fm. level, west of the cross-cut, to prove down the lode. The lode in the winze is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fm. In the stope in the back of this level west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fm., and looking promising for improvement; cost for stopping, 40½ per fm. In the 45, east of driving west, we are still driving through cross-course, which is very large, and divided into several parts. The ground in the end is now favourable for progress. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, in places producing good work for tin, and worth 8½ per fm.; cost for stopping, 2½. 6d. per fm. We sold on Wednesday last 5 tons 14 cwt. 3 lbs. 26 lbs. of black tin, at 44½. 10s. per ton, realising 255½. 16s. 9d.

NEW TRELBRIGHT.—Samuel Michell, Aug. 17: I have just come up from underground, and am glad to say that the lode in the 60, driving towards the new shaft, is still looking very well. We have 6 ft. more to sink at the new shaft to complete it to the 60; the lode in the same is grey. The 51, driving east, is improved since last week; it is now about 12 fms

water, but not the least degree of plasticity will appear. Pounded brick or pottery, for instance, can never be moulded. In the manufacture of crucibles, a portion of the materials used must be burned clay or old crucibles pounded up. This material, mixed with about two-thirds its bulk of raw or unburned clay, is rendered sufficiently plastic for the purpose. The presence of a portion of unburned clay is required to prevent them from cracking when exposed to the high heat of the furnace. The presence of iron pyrites is a fatal objection to use of any clay for crucibles. The pyrites are readily decomposed by the gases in the furnace, leaving the crucibles porous, and, of course, useless. The quality of a fire-clay in reference to its fitness for crucibles or fire-brick may be quite satisfactorily tested by thoroughly kneading a small quantity, and moulding it into such a shape as will present sharp edges. These pieces, when thoroughly dry, should be enclosed in a covered crucible, and submitted to a high heat in a blast-furnace. If the edges continue sharp and unchanged the material may be considered good; but if they are much rounded that may be looked upon as an evidence of incipient fusion; if they are melted the clay is, of course, worthless. With a little practice, experiments in this manner may be made very satisfactory and reliable. Never build a furnace of untried material. The non-observance of this simple precaution has cost thousands of dollars in California. —*Mining and Scientific Press.*

UTILISATION OF BLAST-FURNACE SLAGS.—Amongst the many propositions for turning the vast accumulations of slags to commercial advantage, probably that for employing them, after proper pulverisation, as a substitute for emery is the most likely to prove successful. The ground slag is called "metalline," and can be very readily sold at about one-fifth the price of emery, to which for many purposes it is fully equal.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The advice by the last mail show that the mines are being actively opened out, the machinery still moving forward, the staff shaking down into a little more comfort, and order and regularity more established. We are of opinion that the greater part of the rumours which so suddenly and unfavourably affected the market value of this property a month ago arose from injudicious operations, upon insufficient grounds; and although some errors may have been committed in setting to work the wheels of this large concern, yet we have no doubt the machine will soon be set right, and fair and reasonable results be achieved, if due time is allowed to do all that is required to attain it. It is to be regretted that on one side over-sanguine friends inflated themselves and the public with unreasonable expectations; whilst others, alarmed at a cloud of dust, raised by party ebullition, lost both confidence and judgment. The fact is that, so far as we can learn, there is nothing yet to create alarm; on the contrary, the reports give evidence that a great deal of work has already been accomplished. These mines, in a primitive country, where everything has to be done, under service of difficulty, to put them in working order, will require time before regular returns should be expected. Nevertheless, if we judge rightly, there appears to be every probability that some remittances may yet be made before the year is out. The directors are giving proof of their watchful care that everything should go right at the mines. We learn from authority that by the packet which sailed yesterday, the secretary, Mr. Truran, accompanied by Captain Hill, Royal Navy, have been sent out specially to examine and correct any existing abuses, to organise a good working management, and to regulate the affairs upon the soundest financial principles. Measures taken so promptly and efficient augur well for the government of the property.

THE PESTARENA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The directors have received 816 ozs. of gold, the produce for June and July.

BOTALACK ACCOUNT was held this day (Wednesday), and, in spite of a general depression, presented some cheerful features. The costs for three months are £5107. 10s. 3d., and the credits £5287. 8s. 9d., leaving a credit balance of 177. 18s. 6d. Add this to a former balance of 7967. 10s. 3d., and there is a sum to the credit of Botallack of £8745. 8s. 9d. The copper sold for the quarter realised 11387. 11s. 9d.; there were sundry credits, 697. 17s.; and the tin, credited but not sold, is 43000. The adventurers having resolved to withhold their tin for a time from the over-supplied market. A large number of shareholders and visitors dined, and all seem resolved to cheer and support the purser and agents. Some very interesting speeches were made by the purser (Mr. Bond) and the agent, Mr. Truran, and by the latter, Mr. Bond, of the Botallack mine, who has been in the tin trade for many years, and has given a profit of 22000. and increased its balance 5000. During the past quarter nearly half the men have been engaged in opening up new ground. The substance of the speeches of the purser and Mr. Bond—the former speaking from information direct from the East Indies, and the latter from the tone of the general market generally—was that brighter days are at hand for tin and copper.

THE TIN MARKET, AND STATE OF THE MINING DISTRICTS.—During the past week no alteration that we can hear of has taken place in the price of tin, so far as the standards for tin are concerned. During the past three or four days foreign tin in the London Market is reported to be rather higher in price and demand good; especially in the tin-plate trade the sales are reported to be exceedingly brisk. There can be no doubt that for the past three weeks smelters have been most ready, and even anxious, to advance their price for tin ores, but they state that the discount market, and the state of the money market generally, is dead against them. Thus the anxious miner is weekly disappointed, and in vain waits for a relief from his miseries. During the past week one of our old-standing mines in the St. Just district has succumbed to the existing crisis—Sperme Consoil; and all we can say is the adventurers deserved a far better fate. We now turn to the tin mining district where the shareholders have more nobly responded to the calls continuously made upon them, and the tinwork explorations have been conducted on the most liberal scale. For several years, under the purser of the late Mr. Richard Pearce, this mine yielded dividends to the amount of 10,000l. to 12,000l. Five years ago the very productive Sperme Consoil, fell off in value, and the mine gradually became a losing one. During the two years ending June last the mine has been worked at an annual loss of about 2000l., or an average loss of about 170l. monthly. For the quarter ending June last there was a loss of upwards of 4000l., and at the special meeting held on Friday last, it was unanimously resolved to suspend; so that, on Saturday last, all the workpeople were discharged who could be at once dispensed with. The machinery on the mine comprises one 24-in. cylinder pumping engine and an 18-in. winding-engine, and the remainder of the machinery is of the most complete description, with pitwork to the 130 ft. level below the adit. The whole will be offered for sale. Another instance of the patient endurance and submission of the shareholders to continuous calls to the tune of about 25,000l. may be cited in the instance of Pendennis Mining Company. At their quarterly meeting, held on August 7, they showed a loss on the three months' working of 5000l. A further call of 1000l. was made. The works and machinery of the mine are universally admitted to be laid out on the most liberal scale; and several points of considerable interest are still being pushed on in the underground operations, and the adventurers richly deserve a prize. The carriers throughout the Western District have submitted to reductions in their rates for carriage of coals, timber, and ores. This is only what might be reasonably expected at such a time as the present. The most formidable appearance of a stoppage in the tin mining district, yet announced, is the case of that immense concern, the Great Wheal Busy United Mines, at Chacewater, on which upwards of 100,000l. has been called from the adventurers. It is said the machinery alone cost 50,000l. All the tinwork operations were suspended 10 days since, and a special meeting of the shareholders is called this week to consider on any further prosecution of the mine. It is said that if these mines are suspended it will, probably, throw upwards of 1200 hands out of employment. —*Cornish Telegraph.*

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The 36th annual meeting of the Association will open in Nottingham on Wednesday next, on which occasion the inaugural address will be delivered in the Theatre Royal by the President, Mr. W. R. Grove, Esq., F.R.S. The different sections will assemble in the rooms appointed for them for the reading and discussion of reports and other communications on the 2nd to the 25th inst. The sections include mathematical and physical science, chemical science, zoology, biology, geography, and ethnology, economic science and statistics, and mechanical science. To each section a separate president of eminence is appointed. On the 23rd there will be a *soirée* at the Working Men's Exhibition Building, which has been decorated for the purpose. On the evening of the 24th, Mr. Huggins will deliver in the theatre a discourse on the results of Spectral Analysis applied to the Heavenly Bodies. On the 25th there will be excursions to places of interest in the district, and in the evening a grand complimentary concert. On the evening of the 27th Dr. Hooker will deliver a discourse on Insular Floras, and on the evening following there will be another *soirée* in the Exhibition Building. On the 29th the concluding general meeting will be held in the Guildhall, and on the 30th there will be further excursions into the country, which will close the proceedings. On the 28th the Government inspection of the Robin Hood will take place in Bertwood Park, near Nottingham, the seat of the Duke of St. Albans, the hon. colonel of the regiment, who has intimated his intention of giving a military festival at the close of the review. Rumour says that the Prince of Wales will be present. The vice-presidents are the Lords-Lieutenant of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire; the Right Hon. J. E. Denison, M.P., the Speaker of the House of Commons; Messrs. W. F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey; Thomas Graham, D.C.L.; Joseph Hooker, M.D., Master of the Mint; John Russell Hind, F.R.S., the celebrated astronomer, who is a native of Nottingham; and our intelligent townsman, Mr. Thomas Dose. The general secretary is Mr. Francis Galton, of Knightsbridge, London; the assistant general secretary, Mr. George Griffith, of Oxford; the local secretaries, Dr. Robertson, Mr. E. J. Lowe, and the Rev. J. F. McCallan; and the local treasurer, Mr. Ichabod Charles Wright.

FIRST USE OF COAL.—The Belgians claim to have been the first to discover the uses of coal; and this discovery, they say, was made by one Hullois, a blacksmith, of the village of Plennes, near Liège, in the year 1649, from whose name they derive the word "houille." Coal was first used as fuel in London in the latter part of the 13th century; but the smoke was considered so injurious to the public health that Parliament petitioned King Edward I. to prohibit its burning, as an intolerable nuisance. He complied, and issued his proclamation against it. The most severe measures were then employed to abolish its use—fines, imprisonment, and the destruction of furnaces and workshops where it was used.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending August 12 was 11,9217. 16s. 8d.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND MINING COMPANIES.

—The ADVERTISER, who is a Cornish Mining Captain of 40 years' experience, both in England, Wales, Ireland, France, and Italy, and now resident in the latter country, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to INSPECT MINING PROPERTIES. The ADVERTISER is also in possession of, and acquainted with, several VALUABLE PROPERTIES, containing lodes of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, and NICKEL ORES, which he is authorised to DISPOSE OF. He will be happy to afford information on all points connected with mining. All applications to be addressed Captain JOHN KESSELL, Burgofranco, Ivrea, Italy; or Scoppello Mines, Scoppello, Val-Sesia, Piedmonte.

A FORGE AND MILL MANAGER WANTED at a large IRONWORKS in SOUTH WALES.—Apply by letter, in own handwriting, and stating where the last situation was held, with references, to box No. 64, Post-office, Newport, Monmouthshire.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MAN as MINING AGENT to a GENTLEMAN in YORKSHIRE. The mines include LEAD, IRON, STONE, and MARBLE. He will also be required to receive the rents and keep the general accounts of a large estate. A Married Man preferred, and good references expected.—Address, "J. Y.," Bewerley Hall, Pateley Bridge, Leeds.

WANTED, by an English Gentleman at present in the United States, a SITUATION as an ASSAYER or SECRETARY to a GOLD or SILVER MINING COMPANY in ARIZONA, NEVADA, or CALIFORNIA.—Address, "E. D.," care of Prof. Chandler, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

FOREIGN GOLD SETT.—WANTED, by the advertiser, about to form a public company, a GENUINE GOLD SETT. It must bear a strict investigation, and be properly authenticated. All answers must contain a full description, also particulars as to title and price required. No answers will be entertained unless giving the required information, and no fancy price will be given.—Address, "Forbes," Deacon's News Rooms, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN MINES.—A METALLURGIST, having discovered a cheap and easy method of extracting the precious metals from minerals, clays, &c., will, in order to further test the practicability of the discovery, ANALYSE, FREE OF CHARGE, any MINERALS, &c., supposed to contain such, upon a sample of not less than 7 lbs. weight (carriage paid) being sent to Messrs. ANDERSON, BAKER, and Co., 66, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

THE METAL TRADE.—A WELL-ESTABLISHED HOUSE in AMSTERDAM, having good connections with Metal Dealers and Manufacturers in Holland, would be glad to UNDERTAKE the SALE of METALS, MACHINERIES, and TOOLS, upon commission, for first-rate houses in England. References of the highest respectability are offered.—Address, "H. H.," prepaid poste restante, Amsterdam.

NEW ZEALAND MINING.—An M.E., of great practical experience, is ABOUT to PROCEED to NEW ZEALAND to SURVEY and REPORT on some MINERAL PROPERTY, and is OPEN to OTHER ENGAGEMENTS of a similar nature, or to survey any mines periodically, and to audit accounts. First-class references given and required. Address, "M.E.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

A PROFESSIONAL MAN, being about to PROCEED to the SOUTH OF EUROPE, and who intends to SETTLE in ITALY, will be happy to INSPECT and REPORT on MINING PROPERTIES.—Address, "Geologist," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants, manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A PARTNER, OR PARTNERS, WANTED, who can command £5000, to JOIN in a COLLIERY of the best house coal in SOUTH WALES, for the further developing the workings, and other purposes. The small coal is excellent for coaling.—Apply to "A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, by a young man thoroughly conversant with coal mines, EMPLOYMENT as BOOK-KEEPER, or as ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Address, Mr. SAMUEL POINTEON, Openshaw, near Manchester.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, FIRE-CLAY CONSUMERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a PARTNER (active or otherwise) to TAKE a THIRD or HALF-SHARE in a FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY in STAFFORDSHIRE, consisting of 23 acres of mines, and 14 acres of very valuable surface.

There is an excellent COLLIERY PLANT, consisting of a 40 horse power WINDING ENGINE, with pumps and gearing, all complete. Also, three 7 ft. 6 in. diameter shafts, two of which are down to the white ironstone. The whole area contains the real, bona fide, and genuine STOURBRIDGE FIRE-CLAY, 3 ft. 6 in. thick, already proved and fully tested to be quite equal in character and property to any in the whole of the Stourbridge district, of which it forms a part, being a continuation (without interruption) of the main old Stourbridge seam. The royalty value of this clay is £1500 per acre. Twenty acres of Brooch Coal and Blinds ironstone lie in the solid, the royalty of which is £200 per acre. Fifteen acres of Heathen Coal and Gabbon ironstone is likewise in the solid, the quality and yield of which is unsurpassable. The Thick Coal, which is 3 yards thick, of excellent quality level, and free from spoil, is being partially worked. There is a considerable quantity yet in a maiden state, besides the usual ratio of ribs, pillars, and remaining portions of ungotton coal.

Several excellent and valuable ironstones are all in the solid. There is 10 acres of surface Red Brick Clay, 3 yards thick, and of rich and mellow cut.

The only object of the proprietors (two in number) in seeking a partner is to fully develop and bring their truly genuine fire-clay into the market. A railway runs through the estate, and canal accommodation is within very easy access. The surface and situation is most admirably adapted for the erection of extensive fire-brick works, and as a whole forms one of the most desirable objects for investment in the Midland Counties. The royalty value of mines yet ungotton amounts to £50,000. Being truly bona fide and genuine, none but principals, or their solicitors, can be treated with.

Terms for the third or half-shares, and all essential particulars, obtained on application to Mr. JEREMIAH SKIDMORE, Jun., Mining Engineer, Dennis Park, Stourbridge.

THE MINING JOURNAL.—The ADVERTISER WISHES to RECEIVE a COPY of the MINING JOURNAL, posted weekly, either on Monday, or Tuesday evening at the latest, for which he is willing to pay HALF PRICE.—Address, Mr. B. J. CRISP, Harleston, Norfolk.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the COAL BUSINESS CARRIED ON for many years by Mr. J. DUNSTAN will, on and after the 1st March next, be CONTINUED under the FIRM of J. DUNSTAN and CO. To the above will be ADDED the BUSINESS of GENERAL MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS, MINE BROKERS, and SHAREDEALERS, MINE PURSERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, ACCOUNTANTS, &c. J. DUNSTAN and Co. hope, by strict application to all matters of business entrusted to their care, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Truro, January 24, 1866.

TO OWNERS OF PEAT LANDS. MR. F. H. DANCHELL, C.E., begs to offer the benefit of his extensive experience in UTILISING PEAT LAND, and to call the attention of the above parties to his IMPROVED PATENT PROCESS for UTILISING and WORKING PEAT, a description of which was read before the British Association in 1865 (vide report).

Mr. F. H. DANCHELL will be glad to reply to any communication on the above subject addressed to him, care of Messrs. James Scott and Son, 10, Tib-lane, Cross-street, Manchester.

WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a GOOD SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY CONDENSING ENGINE, with double beat, valves, and tappet motion, cylinder about 25 inches diameter, stroke about 5 feet, wrought-iron crank shaft.—Address, stating maker's name and length of time in use, with full particulars, to WILLIAM BERRY, 60, North Quay, Douglas, Isle of Man.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—60-inch PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO 10-ton BOILERS; 36-in. CYLINDER SINGLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, 14-ton fly-wheel, with 9-ton BOILER; 18-inch CYLINDER DOUBLE-ACTING ROTARY ENGINE, with drawing gear, with 7-ton BOILER, the whole in good condition, to be seen at Kelly Bray Mine, Callington, Cornwall.—For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. EDWARD KING, 22A, Austinfriths, London.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE OR TRACTION STEAM ENGINE, of 7-horse power; has reversing gear; with or without pit winding drum.—Apply to BARROWS and CARMICHAEL, Portable Engine Works, Banbury, Oxon.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES (SECOND-HAND) FOR SALE.—TWO 20-horse, by ROBEY, of Lincoln; TWO 10-horse, by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., and a 6-horse; also a 10-horse RETURN FLUE ENGINE; and also FOUR OTHER ENGINES, out of repair, which will be disposed of at a moderate price.—For particulars, apply to MEAD and Co., No. 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.

STEAM BOILERS.—HIGH-PRESSURE, WITHOUT RISK OF EXPLOSION.—JORDAN'S PATENT COMBINATION BOILERS are six times as strong as ordinary boilers; they are composed of identical parts or powers, which are proved by the makers to three times the working pressure, and are not loaded to more than a twentieth of their ultimate strength. They can be conveyed to and erected in any situation without a crane. They occupy smaller space than any other boiler of equal power; are made without rivets; steam rapidly, and with great economy of fuel; and afford the greatest facilities for cleaning. They are now manufactured by the Sandcroft Foundry and Engine Works Company, Chester; Messrs. Hayward, Tyler, and Co., 84, 85, Upper Whitcomb-street, London; and by the Patentee, Milton Works, South Lambeth-road, London.

For descriptive notices, see *ENGINEER*, May 25; *Mechanics' Magazine*, May 25; *Mining Journal*, July 28.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich—Sale of Stores.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

MR. GEORGE SPILLMAN WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, by order of the Secretary of State for War, on Monday, September 3, 1866, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, the following STORES:—

PAIR OF ENGINES.
ONE IRON BOILER.
STEEL.
SERGE CUTTINGS.
HARNESSES.
CANVASES.
MIXED METAL.
SCRAP IRON.
LEAD ASHES.
NUMNAHS.
MACHINERY.
RESIN.
FOUNDERS' ASHES.
LEATHER.
JUNK.
WOOD.
WHEELS.
FILES.
ZINC AND ZINC ASHES.
HAY.

The lots may be viewed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from Ten to One o'clock, and from Two to Five o'clock, on the three working days previous to and on the morning of, the day of sale; and catalogues may be obtained at the War Office, Pall Mall; at the Tower; and at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 20th of August, 1866, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS, in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—FIFTY TONS OF CAKE COPPER.

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 20th of August, 1866, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General. India Office, August 13, 1866.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

NOTTINGHAM MEETING, 22d AUGUST, 1866.

PRESIDENT—W. R. GROVE, Esq., M.A., Q.C., F.R.S., &c.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, 22d AUGUST.—President's address, at 8 P.M., in the Theatre. Sectional meetings as usual, from the 23d to the 28th inclusive.

THURSDAY, 23d AUGUST.—*Soirée* in the Exhibition Building.

FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST.—Lecture, at 8.30 P.M., in the Theatre, by W. HUGGINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., "On the Results of Spectrum Analysis applied to the Heavenly Bodies."

MONDAY, 27th AUGUST.—Lecture by J. D. HOOKER, Esq., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., "On Insular Floras."

TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST.—*Soirée* in the Exhibition Building.

SATURDAY, 29th AUGUST.—Excursions to the Midland Railway Works at Derby, Eastwood, Riddings, Cinder Hill, Annesley, and Newstead Abbey.

THURSDAY, 30th AUGUST.—Excursions to the Derwent and Wye Valleys, Charnwood Forest, and Belvoir Castle.

Newstead Abbey will be open to visitors during the meeting of the association, except on Saturday, the 25th, and Sunday, the 26th of August, from Eleven A.M. till Six P.M. The gardens will be open on the same days, from Eleven A.M. till Eight P.M.

The Reception Room, Corn Exchange, Nottingham, will be opened on Monday, August 20th.

Notices of papers proposed to be read should be sent to the assistant-general secretary, G. GRIFFITHS, M.A., Nottingham.

Members and associates intending to be present at the meeting are requested to apply to the local secretaries, who will assist them in procuring lodgings, and will forward a railway-pass, entitling the holder to obtain from the principal railway companies a return-ticket at a single fare, available from Monday, August 20th, to Saturday, September 1, inclusive.

WM. TINDAL ROBERTSON, Esq., M.D., } Local
E. J. LOWE, Esq., F.R.A.S., &c. } Secretaries.
Rev. J. F. McALLAN, M.A.

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY, for the ENCOURAGEMENT of SCIENCE AND THE FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS, will be HELD in the Society's Hall, FALMOUTH, on FRIDAY, September 14, 1866, and SIX FOLLOWING DAYS. Silver and other Medals and Money Prizes will be awarded in the following departments—viz., Mechanical, Mining, Naval Architecture, Professional Fine Arts, Photography, Statistics, Plain and Fancy Work, School Productions, &c.

Inventors, Manufacturers, Artists, and others who may be desirous of exhibiting may be requested to communicate with the Secretary. Any further information that may be desired as to time, rules, transit of articles, list of prizes and premiums, &c., will be forwarded on application. No charge for space. Space or insertion in the Catalogue or Judges' Books cannot be guaranteed after Saturday, Sept. 8. Communications should be addressed to Mr. SYDNEY HODGES, Secretary, Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth. July 23, 1866.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY, PERRANARWORTHAL, CORNWALL.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery. London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 2, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

CHEAP FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE IN THE HEART OF THE IRON TRADE.—It is 75 feet long by about 30 feet wide, and possesses the great advantages of good back light and two entrances.—Apply on the premises, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City; or to Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, and FOWLER, 80, Cheapside.

PATENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—INVENTORS desirous TO SECURE INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS BY PATENT or REGISTRATION, may obtain ADVICE and INFORMATION by applying to Mr. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng., Consulting Patent, Registration, and Copyright Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-street. Technical translations effected. Drawings and lithographs prepared.

THE NEW CRIDDIS MINING COMPANY, in the parish of PADSTOW, CORNWALL. In 1200 parts or shares.—A FEW SHARES in this promising adventure may be had on favourable terms.—Apply to Capt. RICHARD RICH, of Bodmin, the agent; or to JAMES CARTER and Son, share-brokers, Nottingham.

SOUTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—E. H. WADGE, Esq., F.G.S., Stradbroke Hall, Blackrock, Dublin, Chairman.—FIFTY SHARES (on which £13 per share has been paid-up) TO SELL at £10 each, or £3 per share discount.—Apply to Messrs. FINSBY BROTHERS, 4, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The ANNUAL MEETING was HELD on FRIDAY, the 10th inst., CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The following is an epitome of the report:—

FIRE BRANCH. The progress of the company, as respects the amount of business effected, has been satisfactory, the returns of duty published by Parliament, on the motion of the Chairman of this Company, exhibiting by far the largest measure of increase which the company has ever experienced. The total net amount of fire premium for the year, after deducting guarantees, is £414,733 12s.

LIFE BRANCH. Turning now to the life branch, it remains to be reported that the progress has been marked by unchecked success. This will be made clear by one or two statistical expostions.

Taking the four previous quinquennial periods, it is found that the first, from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, commenced with a sum assured for—

Year 1845 of	assured of	ended the period with a total sum
The Second, 1850-54	assured of	£272,796
Do. 1850	95,650	735,408
The Third, 1855-59	ditto	1,655,678
Do. 1855	206,514	3,429,215
The Fourth, 1860-64	ditto	
Do. 1860	449,242	

And now the first year of the fifth like period—viz., 1865—the company has granted assurances for £586,663, nearly twice the amount at the commencement of the last quinquennial period.

If, therefore, the result of the total five years, ending in the year 1869, were to have a corresponding increase with the previous periods of five years each, the amount of business that would be effected in the quinquennial period now running would be more than has ever been on record in any insurance establishment in this country.

The directors have likewise to report that the life funds have increased by the sum of £103,146, the accumulated funds of this department now amounting to £740,458. As an addition of, at least, £100,000 per annum to these accumulations during the next ten years may now be fairly anticipated, it is within reasonable expectation that during this period the life funds will approach nearly to £2,000,000 sterling.

The directors propose to the proprietors that a dividend be declared of 3s. per share, and a bonus of 4s. per share, together 7s. per share, free of income tax. It is a matter of satisfaction to state that, after withdrawing the amount of this dividend and bonus from the profit and loss account, a credit balance will still remain to that account of no less than £62,076 9s., in addition to the reserve fund, which, by the augmentation of the year, now reaches the sum of £116,913 2s. 10d.

This report was unanimously adopted. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary. JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 17, 1866.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected	84	0	—
Tough cake & tile	81	0	—
Burra Burra	85	0	—
Copper wire	0	11½	—
Do. tubes	0	12	—
Sheath. & bolts p. ton	86	0	—
Bottoms	81	0	—
Old (Exchange)	72	0	—
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	9d.	—	—
Wire	8½d.	—	—
Tubes	9½d.	—	—
YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.		Per lb.	
Sheets	8½d.	—	—
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign	19	2	10
To arrive	19	10	0
ZINC.			
In sheets	27	0	—
TIN.		Per ton.	
English blocks	85	0	—
Do. bars (in barrels)	86	0	—
Do. refined	88	0	—
Blanca	81	0	—
Straits	77	0	—
TIN-PLATES.		Per box.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	8	6
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	14	6
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	6	8
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1	12	6
IX Coke	1	3	0
IX Ditto	1	9	0
Canada plates, p. ton	13	10	0
Ditto, at works	12	10	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The long-anticipated reduction in the Bank rate of discount has at length taken place, the directors of the Bank of England having announced, on Thursday, a reduction from 10 per cent., at which it had remained since May 12, a period of three months, to 8 per cent. The time during which the higher rate has lasted has been quite unprecedented, and has caused serious inconvenience and loss to commercial operators, and been the means of restricting business very considerably, and has produced a depression in the Metal Market very detrimental to the interests of all concerned. The reduction, therefore, to 8 per cent. has been received with the greatest satisfaction by all engaged in commerce, as it will tend to produce a much more favourable state of things; and we may now very fairly hope to find that a great improvement will take place in business, and may look forward to an active autumn trade. The metal market will largely participate in the favourable change which will take place, and we fully anticipate that we shall soon be enabled to record a return to activity and vigour; orders which have been kept back will, no doubt, be given out, and we may expect that as the Money Market becomes still easier, which we may now calculate will gradually be the case, that speculation, which has so long entirely ceased in the metal trade, will be resumed; thus we anticipate that the entire position of the metal trade will be improved and advanced.

COPPER.—The market for this metal was becoming decidedly firmer before the reduction in the Bank rate, but there is now no doubt that a considerable improvement will take place, although as yet there has been hardly sufficient time for the improvement to be developed. It is now quite impossible to buy at the prices which were ruling a few days since, and operators who are desirous of purchasing should not delay in giving out their orders at once, or they may find themselves obliged to pay a considerable advance upon present prices.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the partial improvement in the demand continues, more orders are given out by merchants, whose stocks are evidently low, and who are, no doubt, influenced by the anticipated peace in Germany, the withdrawal of the Tariff Bill in the United States, and the wages dispute in the Cleveland iron district, which last will, if it should be prolonged, soon influence the supply of iron. The works are generally very slack, and the recent accession of orders has hardly served to do more than prevent the depression getting worse. The blowing out of blast-furnaces, which commenced a month ago, has been extended, and the production of pig-iron has been considerably reduced, though stocks are still rather accumulating. In Welsh the trade still continues depressed, but there are indications of some improvement. The complete re-establishment of peace is looked forward to shortly, and should this be the case a good many continental contracts are expected to find their way to South Wales. Russia, and the other North of Europe markets, are considerable customers, and large shipments are being made to Cronstadt. There is a better enquiry from the United States, and as the Tariff Bill has been postponed until December, it is probable that there will be a fair trade with America in the interval. Advances from the East show no material change. At nearly all the works reductions are made weekly in the number of hands employed. Pigs sell slowly, but a better demand it is expected consequent upon the strikes in the North. In Swedish iron the market remains much the same as last week. In Scotch pig-iron prices have only slightly fluctuated during the week, the last prices quoted from Glasgow being 51s. 6d. cash.

LEAD.—The market is still steady, a fair demand continues for America, and prices remain as last quoted.

TIN.—A slight improvement has taken place in foreign, small parcels of fine square Straits having been sold at 77½ cash. Since the reduction in the Bank rate, however, a still better feeling has arisen, and holders are not disposed to part with their parcels at present prices, as they look with confidence to a considerable improvement in the market, and better prices ruling ere long.

SPELTER.—At the commencement of the week sales took place on the spot at 19½, but more recently business was done at 19½, on the spot. Since the alteration in the Bank rate, however, an improvement of about 2s. 6d. has occurred, and sales have been effected at 19½, 2s. 6d. on the spot, and 19½, 10s. prompt, one month.

ZINC.—A reduction of 20s. per ton has been announced, present price being 27½ per ton.

TIN-PLATES.—There is a fair enquiry, and the works are moderately employed.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER without alteration.

BIRMINGHAM, AUG. 17.—Bylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says—The iron trade revives at the reduction of the Bank rate. Some demand for pigs, but manufactured iron is hesitating, through the unexpected passing of "a Revised Tariff Bill" in the United States.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian and Younger, under date Aug. 17, write:—The mail from Chili, which was delivered on Monday, advised seven charters, the contents being estimated at 2000 tons of fine copper; but it is considered that the advices generally are favourable for copper. The demand is increasing, and with easier money we expect to see higher prices paid shortly. Smelters are declining to sell at their quotations, but the enquiry for manufactured is still very limited. Business has been done in Chili bars at 77½, 10s. for arrival.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Mr. Pitenirn-Campbell (Liverpool, Aug. 15) reports—An active demand continues for English unmanufactured copper, consumers being evidently inclined to go more into stock at present rates, and the tendency of the raw material is towards higher prices. The Continent also continues to take bars, the stocks of which now are in a comparatively small compass. Shipments, however, from the West Coast continue on a fair scale, the charters by the mail of the 3d ult. representing during the fortnight 1900 tons of pure copper to this country. Sales since my last have been—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Aug. 6.—7 tons ore, on spot here, ex T. S. Stowe	£ 0	14	0	per unit.	
Aug. 6.—290 tons regulus, on spot here, ex Calabar	0	14	0	per unit.	
Aug. 6.—23 tons regulus, on spot here, ex Malpu	0	14	0	per unit.	
Aug. 6.—322 tons regulus, on spot here, ex Florence Livla	0	14	0	per unit.	
Aug. 7.—255 tons bars, on spot here, ex Pride of the Thames	74	0	per unit.		
Aug. 7.—150 tons bars, on spot here, ex Alice	0	14	0	per unit.	
Aug. 7.—255 tons regulus, at Swansea, ex Claudine	0	14	0	per unit.	
Aug. 7.—500 tons regulus, on spot here, ex Pride of the Thames	74	0	per unit.		
Stocks of copper produce (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available—					
Liverpool	2085	2605	1500	623	68
Swansea	8376	7406	399	—	—

Arrivals from West Coast, S.A., during the past fortnight:—Zoroya, Chala, 210

tons of ore; at Swansea, none. Quotations are 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. for ore and regulus, 7½ to 7½ for bars, 78½, 10s. to 79½ for ingots, and 15s. 9d. to 16s., nominally, for Barilla.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has been more active this week, and a good amount of business transacted in Great Retallack, Prince of Wales, Chontales, Clifford Amalgamated, North Treskerby, and a few other mines. The Prince of Wales opened firmly at 27s. 6d. to 30s., and after fluctuating, as buying or selling orders appeared, leave off 20s. to 22s. 6d. The lode in the 45 fathom level east, as far as taken down, is looking well, and valued at 20½ per fathom, without any sign of the north wall; the 45 fm. level west is worth 2 tons per fathom. Great North Laxey, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; the reports here are very favourable. The 80 fm. level ends, just commenced, yield 1 ton of lead per fathom each, and the agent says the mine steadily opens out for a complete success in depth, and all that is possible is being done to hasten that result. Chontales leave off firm, at 2 to 2½, buyers. The advices by the present mail are favourable. Capt. Paul writes that part of the machinery went to work in July, and he hopes between this time and March next to send home 8000 ozs. of gold. West Seton, 100 to 110, nominal; at the meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 3½ per share was declared, leaving a balance of 342½, 11s. to the credit of the mine. The winzes and stopes are turning out 51 tons per fm., and the ends 8 tons. Wheel Seton, freely offered at 120. East Caradon, after being flat at 6½, sellers, advanced, on Thursday, to 6½, buyers. Chiverton Moor flat, at 4½, sellers; Clifford advanced to 7½; Cook's Kitchen, 2 to 2½; East Basset receded to 12½, sellers; East Carn Brea, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; East Grenville, 1½ to 2½ (call paid); Frontino, 6s. to 8s.; Great Laxey, 19 to 20. Great Retallack shares have been largely dealt in at prices varying from 10s. to 15s. The prospects here are very good. Great Wheel Vor very firm, at 18½ to 19½; Marke Valley, 3½ to 3½; North Treskerby in demand at 2½ to 2½; Providence, 21 to 23; Tincroft, 7 to 8; West Caradon, 3½ to 4. West Chiverton, 60 to 65; at the quarterly general meeting, held on the mine, yesterday, a dividend of 2½ per share was declared. Chiverton, 5½ to 6; Crebor, 8s. to 10s. (call paid); Mary Ann, 4 to 5; Trelawny, 8 to 9. Dolcoath meeting was held on Monday, when a dividend of 1½ per share was declared.

The market for mine shares on the Stock Exchange has during the week been without material change. West Chiverton, 62½ to 65; the quarterly meeting was held to-day, and a dividend declared of 2½. The report is highly favourable, more so than at any period of the mine's history. Chiverton, 5½ to 6; mine favourably reported on. Chiverton Moor, 4 to 4½. Great Laxey, 19 to 20; prospects very good. The general tone of the market is slightly less depressing for English mine shares than for some time past. In foreign mines there has not been much doing. Cobre shares close 2 to 3, Chontales ½ to 1½, Frontino ½ to 1 per share, Washoe Gold nominally 1 to 1½ per share; St. John del Rey, 4½ to 4½; Cape Copper flat at 1½ to 2 prem.; Capula Silver, ½ to 1; Port Phillip, ½ to 1; Don Pedro, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ dis. to par. Pestarena in demand at ½ dis. to par; the returns from this mine are now showing a considerable monthly profit.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 900 tons of ore were sold, realising 7671½. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 82½, 18s. 6d.; average produce, 13; average price per ton, 8½, 10s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 117 tons. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
June 17.	1265	89	8	0	8½	10
24.	2078	88	1	0	13½	8
Aug. 14.	900	82	18	6	13	1

Compared with the last sale, and with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is about stationary.

At West Wheel Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1542½, 11s. The profit on May and June working was 1214½, 4s. 1d.; and a dividend of 1200½ (3½ per share) was declared. The amount of copper ore sold July 5 and August 2, to come to the credit of next account is 4215½, 3s. 6d. Captains Charles Thomas, Malachi Bath, and John Jennings report that the tribute pitches are looking as usual.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 1½ per share was declared. The dressing costs of the ores of this mine have been reduced more than one-half by the employment of machinery.

At Wheel Seton meeting, on Monday, a profit was shown on the two months of 1737½. A balance of 4734½ was carried forward to the credit of the next meeting. It was resolved that, taking into consideration the present depressed state of the standard for copper ore, the agents be instructed to limit the sales of ores as near as possible to the actual cost for working the mine, and that the costs be reduced as much as possible.

At West Condurrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, it was resolved no longer to prosecute the mine, and that a special meeting be called on Sept. 18. To meet the debit balance, a call of 5s. 9d. per share was made.

At North Grambler Mine meeting, on Aug. 11, it was resolved to suspend operations.

At New Crow Hill Mine general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. S. Sutton in the chair), the labour cost amounted to 381½, 3s. 5d., and the ore sold during the quarter realised 657½, 9s. 3d.; the cash balance on the quarter was 22½, 14s. 4d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The committee have advanced 3000, on mortgage of Mr. Dyer's property, which secures to the company the right of the water-power for the next fourteen years. The agents' report will be found among our Mining Correspondence.

At Wheel Crebor general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Thompson in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance on the quarter of 277½, 14s. 8d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 514½, 2s. 3d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made.

At North Shepherds Mine meeting, on Aug. 9, it was resolved to suspend operations.

At North Grambler Mine meeting, on Aug. 11, the accounts showed a debit balance of 299½, 3s. 11d. A call of 5s. 9d. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 340½, 1s. 2d.

At East Gunnislake and South Bedford Consols Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. James B. Greening in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance in favour of the mine of 76½, 15s. 7d., and an estimated account of payments and receipts before the meeting in November showed an estimated debit balance of 600½, 3s. 3d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Capt. Wm. G. Gard and James Phillips say: "We fully believe the mine presents prospects equal to some of the best in Cornwall, and that we are in close proximity to points which will well repay both the perseverance and cost they have taken to reach."

At Great Wheel Busy special meeting, on Thursday, it was agreed to abandon Great Busy proper, but to continue operations at that portion of the set known as Wheel Daniel.

At Hallenbeagle Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Buckland in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1957½, 8s. 11d. A call of 6s. 6d. per share was made.

The Crown Preserved Coal Company (Limited) held their tenth ordinary general meeting at their office, the Old Hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday (Mr. Charles Holland in the chair), when the directors' report and balance-sheet, duly audited, were presented and adopted. After deducting the usual amount for depreciation, a dividend was declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The report states that "the Preserved Coal continues to maintain its superiority and the eminent position stated in former reports; and offers of orders still exceed the production. The cost of the raw material having considerably advanced again since Christmas, the directors have increased the price of preserved coal, although this applies principally to future deliveries. Several additions and improvements have been made in the hydraulic and other machinery, by which a portion of the works have been stopped for a period during the half-year, and this has tended to diminish the production and also the profits."

At the Worthing Mining Company (annual) meeting, on Monday (Mr. Cyrus Legg in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. The quantity of ore raised in 1865-6 was 3133 tons, against 3400 tons in 1864-5; and the quantity of regulus sold was 623 tons, against 601 tons in 1864-5. The company is financially better by 2276½, 13s. 1d. than when the last directors' report was issued. Details in another column.

At the Val Antigua Gold Mining Company (special) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. Staunton in the chair), the resolution passed at the meeting, on July 27, was unanimously confirmed.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening was more favourable than any for some weeks past; the reserve has been increased by more than 1,000,000, whilst the private securities have decreased by nearly the same amount. In the ISSUE DEPARTMENT there is shown an increase in the "notes issued" of 376,335½, represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown on the liability side an increase in the "rest" of 22,773½, in the "public deposits," 193,069½, in the "other deposits," 465,062½, and in the "seven day and other bills," 51,121½, 751,999½. On the asset side there is shown a decrease in the "other securities," 232,238½, and an increase in the "Government securities," 633,600½, 238½, 638½, which, added to the increase on the other side shows a total increase in the reserve of 1,080,637½.

On the Stock Exchange business in Mining Shares during the week has been little, if any, above the average of the preceding week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Laxey, 19½, 19½, 19½; Devon Great Consols, 37½, 38; East Caradon, 6½; Great Wheel Vor, 18½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Chontales, 1½, 1½, 1½; St. John

del Rey, 46; Vallanzasca, ½, ½; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ dis. to par; Don Pedro, ½ prem.

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week amount to 98 ships. All descriptions of coal have continued in steady demand, at fully last week's prices, only three cargoes remaining over. Hetton Wallsend, 20s. 6d.; South Hetton, 20s.; East Hartlepool, 20s.; Tees Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Eden Main, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lyon's Wallsend, 18s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 18s.; 3 cargoes unsold; 55 ships at sea.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 1000 tons of Coal (one-third North of England and two-thirds South Wales) delivered at Barbadoes; 400 to 600 tons of South Wales Coal for Trincomalee; and 500 tons of Coal (North of England) for the use of Greenwich Hospital.

RAILWAY IRON.—In the first six months of this year there seems to have been a considerable increase in the exports of our railway iron. Thus, the exports to June 30 amounted to 259,476 tons, as compared with 180,906 tons in the corresponding period of 1865, and 222,897 tons in the corresponding period of 1864. To the general augmentation of 78,570 tons, established to June 30 this year, as compared with the first six months of 1865, the United States alone contributed 37,386 tons, the exports to the great Republic, to June 30 this year, having been 54,396 tons, as compared with 17,010 tons in the first half of 1865. The exports of railway iron to British America have also been on a considerably increased scale this year, having amounted, to June 30 this year, to 11,606 tons, as compared with 1482 tons to the corresponding date of 1865. To Russia we also sent 29,798 tons to June 30 this year, as compared with 14,455 tons to the corresponding date of 1865. To British India, again, the exports in the first six months of this year were 56,347 tons, as compared with 52,707 tons in the first half of 1865, showing that, notwithstanding the advanced state of the great railway works developed under the Cannon-street guarantee, the demand for railway iron is still good in our Indian dependencies. The exports of British railway iron have declined this year to Sweden, France, Spain, Cuba, Brazil, and Chili; but they have largely increased to Prussia and Australia. The value of this branch of our exports, which was 1,793,938½, in the first six months of 1864, and 1,485,424½, in the first six months of 1865, rose in the first half of this year to 2,119,353½.

GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND.—According to official statements recently received, the yield of gold from New Zealand is considerably greater than has generally been supposed, most of the shipments from that colony having hitherto reached this country via New South Wales or Victoria, whose returns of production are proportionately swollen. A statement made up to March 31, shows the total production for the three months of the present year to have been 789,971½, and that the amount exported since the first working of the gold fields to Dec. 31, 1865, has been 8,998,530½, making with the total 789,971½, for the first quarter of this year, an aggregate exportation of 9,788,501½.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—Mr. E. D. Waters (San Francisco, July 9) in his "Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current," gives a highly interesting Mining Review for the half-year, in which he remarks that at no time, perhaps, within the past 10 or 12 years has there been a period when this pursuit has proved more generally remunerative and satisfactory than within the last six months, or when it has presented such gratifying evidences of future stability and success. The copious rains that had fallen in the earlier part of the season having been continued to a much later period than common, has had the effect not only to relieve the miner in many places from the necessity of buying water, but by affording prolonged and unworked facilities for placer working has greatly stimulated that branch of the business, and secured to it much larger returns than had of late years been usual. Latterly, stamping-mills for crushing the indurated gravel and cement are being largely employed in this branch of mining, and scarcely a month passes but we hear of some new agent or novel contrivance being brought into use for expediting labour or economising the cost of separating the free gold from the worthless material in which it is embedded. Even the more common elements—the rain, frost, atmosphere, and heat of the sun—are availed of for this purpose, immense quantities of tailings, after being exposed for a year or two to these influences, often paying well for washing over a second or third time. The business of re-washing this refuse matter will be carried on quite actively at a number of points during the present summer, owing to the unusual facilities which at the present time exist for washing the same. The numerous and extensive mills throughout the Middle or Central district of the State are nearly all running, and generally with diminished expenses and increased earnings. The number of these structures going up this season is also large, those already built being inadequate to the work of crushing the rapidly accumulating ores. Capital is going quite freely into this section, many heavy purchases of mining properties having been made within the last quarter, and a variety of enterprises, involving the expenditure of large sums, have meanwhile been set on foot. It is a feature of many of the ledges in this district that they carry much free gold, found in nuggets or bestowed in pockets of frequent occurrence along the course of the vein. Still the quartz here is not supposed to pay as evenly, or to give as high an average yield as elsewhere in the State. The district, however, from its proximity to the great centres of mining supply, has the advantage of cheap freight, being at the same time well furnished with wood, water, and the other staples essential to economy in the exploration of metallic veins and the treatment of their ores. The product of the silver mines of the State of Nevada for the half-year just closed, exceeded 1,400,000. During 1865, out of an aggregate yield of 3,000,000, dividends have been paid to the extent of nearly 400,000.

LEAD ORES.		Tons.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Aug. 5—Isle of Islay Mines	41	£12	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
13—Brough	11	6	0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
East Darren	70	14	11	ditto
Cwm Erfyn	60	15	5	ditto

BLACK TIN.		Ts. c. q. lbs.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Aug. 10—Wheal Trevelan	4	9	0	£14	13
Sept. 8—New Pembroke	5	14	3	26	44

COPPER ORES. Sampled July 25, and sold at Swansea Aug. 14.

Samed July 25, and sold at Swansea Aug. 14.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Newfound-land	75	113½	£7 17 6	African	2	213½	£14 6 0
ditto	64	112	7 6 6	Lechorn	48	115½	7 12 0
ditto	39	117½	6 17 0	ditto	33	115½	7 16 6
ditto	85	114½	6 12 6	ditto	7	149½	8 17 6
ditto	71	114½	6 12 6	ditto	4	198½	12 8 0
ditto	24	114½	6 19 6	Victor Em.	13	115½	7 2 6
Australian	2	123½	8 1 6	Casali	30	138½	8 18 0
Concordia	64	178½	11 10 6	Connoree	91	3½	11 0 0
ditto	18	21	13 13 6	ditto	9	39	25 0 0
ditto	5	30½	20 0 0	Berehaven	81	9	5 7 0
ditto	1	178½	11 1 6	Cleanings	2	8	4 17 6
ditto	12	88½	25 12 6	Cape Ore	27	32½	9 1 7 6
African	1	248½	17 2 0	ditto	20	228½	16 0 6
ditto	8	208½	12 16 6	Genoa	5	149½	7 3 6
ditto	1	208½	16 19 6	ditto	6	149½	5 18 6
ditto	41	208½	13 17 6	ditto	2	15½	10 6 0
ditto	1	213½	14 9 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Newfoundland	358	£2327	9	6	Casali	30	£268	5	0
Australian	2	16	3	0	Connoree	100	266	1	0
Concordia	100	1402	6	6	Berehaven	81	483	7	0
African	56	774	10	6	Cleanings	2	9	15	0
Leighorn	52	735	19	0	Cape Ore	47	897	12	6
Victor Emanuel	18	92	12	6	Genoa	19	148	18	0

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.
WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Industry, annually published, &c. &c. In the "Compendium," published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railway, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are also daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

"H. L."—We may shortly give some account of the mineral productions of Portugal, particularly in reference to the concessions referred to.

"A SHAREHOLDER."—By no means sell.

"L. S. D."—You cannot avoid the call, and had better pay it. If you relinquish you will have to pay more than the amount of call, as it was made two months ago.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

By M. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

The recently filed Applications for Patents and the recently published Specifications, though rather numerous, comprise very few inventions relating to the mining and metallurgical arts. It is, indeed, rather singular that among the late applications for Letters Patent are few improvements relating to the staple and prominent manufactures of the country, but several matters of an unusual and almost bizarre character. We rarely recollect noticing so many of this special nature in one patent list; for example—portable lanterns, instruments for ascertaining the temperature of hay-ricks and for taking samples from them, torpedoes, lanterns, printing on glass, hydrostatic scales for measuring loads of ships, awnings for garden-seats, musical instruments, and notation are among the articles for which patents have been recently sought.

An application, accompanied by a complete specification, has been filed by H. J. BATHURST, of Massachusetts, under the somewhat extraordinary title of "a new and useful invention, having reference to the manufacture of horse-shoes, or various other articles"—a title which might certainly include any tangible object within the range of the manufacturing arts and products.—J. ROTHLEY, of the Waterloo Main Colliery, near Leeds, has sealed his patent, No. 477, for machinery for cutting coal and other minerals, and in means for driving such machinery.—BANKART'S specification, No. 2729, relates to an arrangement of furnaces for calcining copper ore, in which the circumference of the calcining chamber is divided into twelve parts, each part being a furnace, so that there are three calciners to each furnace. The party walls are perforated, so that the heat may pass under the central calciner of the three. There are flues, which unite in the centre up-take or chimney; the gases and other volatile products of the ore are retained and treated by an arrangement of flues connected with a retort in the chimney, which terminates in a worm, furnished with cold water, so as to condense the products.—Mr. BESSEMER, whose name is so well known in the metallurgical world in connection with the numerous patents which he has taken out, and especially in respect of the celebrated process which bears his name, has specified a recent patent, No. 2855, for the manufacture of iron and steel, the claims of which, eleven in number, may be succinctly condensed into the following heads:—Firstly, the combined operation of melting in a cupola furnace of fluey iron, pig-iron, or cast scrap-iron, alone or in combination, and puddling or partially puddling such molten metal by mechanical means or hand-labour, and its conversion, in combination with any carburetted iron, into malleable iron or steel by the Bessemer process; secondly, puddling or partially puddling fluey iron, pig-iron, or cast scrap-iron, and its fusion in or addition to molten crude iron or melted pig-iron, for rendering the same more suitable for conversion into malleable iron or steel by the Bessemer process; thirdly, puddling or partially puddling iron in oscillating puddling chambers, heated by gaseous fuel; fourthly, a mode of converting gaseous fuel and atmospheric air to puddling-furnaces and the exit of the products of combustion by oscillating pipes; fifthly, agitating molten carburetted iron with purifying fluxes or matters, in oscillating furnaces heated by gaseous fuel, before converting carburetted iron, with or without another portion of carburetted iron not so treated, into steel or malleable iron; sixthly, melting fluey iron, pig-iron, or cast scrap-iron by gaseous fuel in oscillating furnaces before purifying such metals by fluxes; seventhly, pressing or consolidating granulated, or puddled, or partially puddled iron by rolls; eighthly, the use of oscillating gas-puddling-furnaces, for making ordinary puddled or wrought iron; ninthly, re-carbonisation and fusion of puddled or partially puddled iron in cupolas or blast-furnaces, such iron being granulated or puddled in balls, or more or less compressed or squeezed—also, the employment of fused metal alone or mixed with other portions of carburetted iron, for conversion into malleable iron or steel by the Bessemer process; tenthly, re-carbonisation and fusion of puddled or partially puddled wrought iron in a reverberatory gas-furnace, either alone or in combination with pig-iron or carburetted iron; and, eleventhly, employing carbonaceous gas, in addition to coke or other solid fuel, in blast or cupola furnaces employed in re-carbonising and melting puddled or partially puddled iron and scraps or skulls of Bessemer iron and steel.—NEWTON specifies, under No. 2796, an invention relating to mining-picks, communicated by the Washoe Tool Company of America.—Here an elongated or elliptical eye or socket is used, the opposite sides being parallel to each other, the elongation being in the line of the axis, and this is obtained in combination with one or more projecting arms or ribs, merging by curved lines into a socketed head; the object of the improvement is to make the pick of greater strength and solidity.—BERNARD'S patent, No. 2774, relates to blasting and boring tools, in which is employed a metal bar, which is made at one or more parts of smaller diameter than at the ends, and explosive material or charges are placed at such smaller or contracted parts, and protected by waterproof coverings; the bar is placed in the orifice or blast-hole, and the charge or explosive matter is ignited, preferably by electricity. Sometimes an expanding ring is used, and a conical shaft, which is placed on a part of the bar attached to a parallel rod, smaller than the outer part of the bar, which is made hollow, to receive the smaller rod, whereby the outer part of the bar is forced against the ring and collar, and thus acts as tamping. The invention also relates to a mode of placing over the tamping a movable weight, combined with a bar with stops, to retain the weight in a required position, so that several cartridges at various distances may be discharged. The cutting edges of the cutting or boring tools may be made with teeth at different angles at different parts of the tool. The inventor also describes constructing bevel or cutting edges of tools or chisels for working or cutting metal, stone, and other hard substances, by forcing them by impact or pressure into dies or matrices of V-shaped section, corresponding with the bevel of the tool, and the bevel is forced into a second V-shaped matrix, of less acute angle than the first matrix, so as to compress or consolidate the cutting edge of the tool, by making the metal more homogeneous at that part.

IMPROVED PUDDLING FURNACES.—An invention, the application of which results in the burning of the fuel much more economically than is done under the existing arrangements for carrying on combustion, has been provisionally specified by Mr. W. B. BARNUM, of Parkhead, Lanark. The furnace, whether used for puddling or re-heating iron, or placed beneath a boiler, consists essentially of a hollow trough, in which the fuel is placed, being covered over at the top, and having vertical or inclined fire-bars at the end, through which the air passes horizontally among the layers of fuel, and thus the combustion is maintained.

IMPROVED CALCINING FURNACE.—An improved calcining furnace has recently been put in operation in Nevada by Mr. CONNETT. The apparatus may be thus described. First, a cylindrical-shaped hearth of bricks is constructed, with a furnace arranged as in the ordinary manner of a reverberatory furnace.

ROTARY ENGINES AND PUMPS.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. CHATELAIN, of Lille, which consists in thus constructing rotary engines:—A cam-shaped block is fixed in the centre of a circular case, an aperture in the centre of the block gives passage to a shaft fixed on a disc piston carrying in slots sliding vanes; there is an inlet and outlet passage, and between them a curved guide is fixed on the inside of the edge of the case. There is a cover fitting tight to the case, and stuffing-boxes surround the shaft, both in the case and cover. Upon steam being admitted through the inlet passage its course is stopped in one direction by the end of the curved guide, and it acts upon the vanes as the vanes are protruded from the piston by the inner fixed cam-shaped block, and drives them as well as the piston round; as soon as each vane passes the outlet passage the steam behind it escapes, and the outer end of the vane coming in contact with the curved guide at its rise is gradually driven in until the guide fills the space between the piston and the edge of the case. After passing the guide the inner cam-shaped block drives out the vane, to be acted on as before described, and so on with all the sliding vanes. When used as a pump, liquid instead of steam is received by the inlet passage.

Notices to Correspondents.

♦♦ Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journals should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

NITROLEUM.—W. S. and Co. (Glasgow).—The agent for the sale of Mr. Nobel's blasting-oil in this country is Mr. F. Cusel, of Wood-street, London. We are not aware that it has as yet been adopted in any British mine.

THE COAL QUESTION.—Allow me to ask your correspondent, "M. E." (Yorkshire), from whom an interesting letter on the Working of Coal appeared in the Journal of July 21, what items he includes in the cost of underground conveyance of coal, as given in his letter?—M. E.: Derbyshire.

NEW CLIFFORD.—Allow me to correct your correspondent of last week, by stating that the discovery in Clifford Amalgamated does not "abut" the New Clifford. It has not the slightest connection whatever with it, being over a mile from the nearest point of the set, and on quite a distinct run of lodes.—MINER.

CHONTALS GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Is there any truth in the statements, somewhat freely circulated, that the accounts received from these mines are of that unsatisfactory character as to cause the directors to send out the secretary to institute a minute investigation of the financial condition of the company; that the disagreements between the chief officials assumed at one period so serious an attitude as to justify the Government of the country to send up to the mines a strong military force; and that the disorganisation among the company's employees was so great that some have left the service, and are now on their way home? If these statements be correct, have we, as shareholders, not a right to expect the directors, who are supposed to be the shareholders' trustees, to communicate such information? It is hardly enough that the dry details of the agent's report should be published, for even supposing that satisfactory progress is being made with the development of the mine—which can hardly be conceived possible, if the rumours above referred to have any foundation whatever; but, if such be the case, what advantage can result to the shareholders when every other detail is thoroughly disconcerted? I have reason to believe that much unfavourable information came to the knowledge of the directors by the mail to hand in July. For what reason has it been withheld from the shareholders?—A SHAREHOLDER.

SUBSTITUTES FOR BANKRUPTCY.—In the half-year ending April, 1866, 2447 deeds of assignment, composition deeds, or deeds of inspectors were registered. The unsecured debts amounted to 6,017,621*l.* Of the 1191 composition deeds, two-thirds provided for the acceptance of a payment not exceeding 6*l.* in *l.*

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 18, 1866.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The usual annual statistics, showing the position of our mineral and metallurgical industries for the year 1865, have just been completed, and the careful consideration of them will give rise to many curious and interesting conclusions, especially in connection with coal and copper, and to these we shall presently revert. Comparing the present return with that for the preceding year, it appears that the total value of the minerals raised last year was 32,359,080*l.*, against 31,604,047*l.* in the preceding year, showing an increase of 755,033*l.* But as the increase in the value of the coal is put down at 1,339,653*l.*, it follows that there has been a decrease in the other minerals to the extent of 580,620*l.* The falling off in the value of the metalliferous ores has been about equal in all descriptions, and seems to have arisen as much from the decline in the quantity produced as from the decline in the price realised. In the gold quartz this is especially observable, for whilst in 1864 the quantity raised was 2336 tons, which yielded 2887 ozs. of gold, or at the rate of very nearly 1*1*/₂ oz. of gold to the ton, the yield for 1865 was 4280 tons of quartz, which gave only 1664 ozs. of gold, or less than 1/2 oz. to the ton—a percentage by far too small to return the smallest profit upon working. With regard to tin, copper, and lead, there is certainly nothing to indicate that the increased produce of the mines has led to the decline in price, for in 1865 there was produced 69 tons less tin, 1414 tons less copper, and only 100 tons more lead, the decline in the quantity of the ore of each of these metals raised being considerable, and indicating a falling off in the percentage.

In connection with the estimates relating to coal, Mr. HUNT gives some remarkable calculations as to the quantity consumed by each individual composing our population. Considering that the increase shown in the total get of coal may arise from the obtaining of more complete returns rather than from any actual increase, it is curious to find how nearly stationary the consumption per head of population remains. The average is about 3*1*/₂ tons per head, and of this nearly 2*1*/₂ tons per head is used in the manufacture of iron. We cannot exactly follow Mr. HUNT's calculations, for it is difficult to prove that because either 89,000,000 or 98,000,000 tons is equal to 3*1*/₂ tons per head, therefore 28,000,000 tons is equal to 2*1*/₂ tons. The apparent discrepancy is, however, probably to be explained by the circumstance that Mr. HUNT may have availed himself of other figures not contained in the details given; hence the necessity for the observation that "Having commenced this task, it is hoped to continue it in each succeeding year until a complete solution of the question—'How is our coal used?' is given."

With regard to copper, the returns afford a complete answer to the very frequent complaint that the smelters appropriate an unfair proportion of those profits which of right belong to the miners. Mr. HUNT shows that the copper ore produced yielded copper worth 1,134,664*l.*, for which they paid the miners 927,938*l.*, and that consequently they charged the miners rather less than 1*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* for smelting each ton of ore, the number of tons being 138,298.

The returns are very complete, as will be seen from the subjoined analysis, which has been kindly furnished us in anticipation of their publication; they will be issued to the public in the course of the ensuing week:—

COAL.—This mineral claims our first notice, as being by far the most important to the country, and one which is now drawing a considerable degree of the public attention, owing to the discussion which has arisen upon the question whether our coal fields can endure, without showing signs of exhaustion, the enormous demand which is now made upon them. During 1865 it has been cautiously determined that no less than 98,150,587 tons of coals were raised and used, from the 3256 collieries at work in the United Kingdom, the subjoined table showing the districts from which they were produced:—

District	Tons	Value	District	Tons	Value
Durham and Northum.	25,032,694	1,431,047	Cheshire	850,000	1,135,000
Cumberland	1,431,047	9,255,100	Shropshire	1,135,000	1,875,000
Yorkshire	9,255,100	4,295,750	Gloucester, and Somerset	4,125,000	7,911,507
Derbyshire	4,295,750	1,095,500	Monmouthshire	1,985,000	1,985,000
Nottinghamshire	1,095,500	859,900	South Wales	12,650,000	12,650,000
Leicestershire	859,900	11,962,000	North Wales	12,650,000	12,650,000
Warwickshire	11,962,000	9,170,477	Scotland	12,650,000	12,650,000
Stafford	9,170,477		Ireland	125,000	125,000
Lancashire					

Total produce of the United Kingdom Tons 98,150,587

We find from the tables given that in the last five years the quantities exported and retained for home consumption have been—

Year	Tons exported	Tons retained	Per head population.
1861	7,855,115	77,657,029	3 7 2 6
1862	8,301,852	75,202,986	3 4 1 2
1863	8,275,212	79,890,253	3 8 1 20
1864	8,809,908	83,822,965	3 1 0 21
1865	9,170,477	88,980,110	3 13 2 24

It is, therefore, evident that the largely increased quantity of coal produced is consumed in our own manufactures, in our commerce, or for domestic fires. Mr. ROBERT HUNT shows, by another tabular statement, that for the same five years there have been used for every branch of our iron manufacture the following quantities:—

Year	Used in making iron.	Other purposes.	Per head population.
1861	22,274,762	55,383,267	2 7 3 3
1862	23,552,107	51,650,879	2 3 0 13
1863	27,013,082	52,877,171	2 5 2 23
1864	28,715,429	55,137,526	2 6 0 3
1865	28,783,052	59,197,058	2 9 0 8

For the purpose of rendering this history of the coal trade as complete as possible within the limits to which at present the enquiry

could be extended, returns of all the coals brought into London since 1834 are given, a detailed statement of all the collieries sending coal to the metropolitan district since 1854, and the prices of Newcastle and Sunderland coal in the London market during each month since the year 1832. From these we find that in 1834 by sea and canal London received 2,080,547 tons, and in 1844, 2,563,166 tons. In 1845 the railways began to bring coal into London, the quantity in that year being 3,461,199 tons. In 1854 there was an advance to 4,378,732 tons, and in 1864 to 5,476,426 tons. The quantity brought within the metropolitan district last year being 5,909,940 tons. The following is the rate of the increase in production for the last three years:—

Year	Tons	Increase
1863	88,292,515	
1864	92,787,573	4,495,058
1865	98,150,587	5,363,014

It is not easy to determine the causes to which this large increase may be attributed. Our exportation of coal has not been half a million of tons in excess of the quantity sent from our shores in the previous year, and the slight increase in our iron manufacture will only have required rather more than 300,000 tons of coal, as additional consumption, for the production of pig and merchant iron.

We have, therefore, to account for the consumption of above four million tons of coals in excess of the quantity used in 1864, by its employment on our railways, in our steam-vessels, in our manufactures, and in our domestic consumption. Although it has not been possible to examine with the necessary care the several divisions of this important question, an attempt has been made to do a little towards its elucidation.

A series of tables have been compiled, to show all the sources from which the metropolitan district has drawn its supply since 1854, distinguishing the coal brought by railway from that which has been furnished by ships. There is also given a table of our coal production for ten years, of our exports of coal during that period, of the quantities used in our iron manufacture, and the proportions left to be consumed for all other purposes by each head of the population of Great Britain.

Having commenced this task, it is hoped to continue it in each succeeding year, until a complete solution of the question—"How is our coal used?" is given.

IRON.—The quantity of iron ore returned is somewhat less than that which was stated as having been raised in 1864, although the quantity of pig-iron made is in excess of the production of our blast-furnaces in that year. Of iron ore we appear to have raised from our iron mines and collieries 9,910,045 tons, which is valued at the place of production at 3,324,804*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* This was used to feed 656 blast-furnaces, from which flowed forth 4,819,254 tons of pig-iron. Of this we exported 543,018 tons, and upon the remainder 6407 puddling-furnaces and 730 rolling-mills were employed in converting it into finished iron. The want of exactness in this statement arises from the circumstance that the iron ore returned to the Mining Record Office has not been distinguished into calcined or uncalcined ore. The returns are, however, so satisfactory in general, that it has been thought advisable to avoid giving estimated quantities, as far as possible, and to publish only the returns which have been made.

TIN.—A larger quantity of tin ore (black tin) was raised from the tin mines of Cornwall and Devonshire than in any previous year, and this was sold to the smelters considerably below the average prices of the last ten years, during which time the cost of obtaining it has been steadily increasing. It will be seen from the returns given of the Dutch tin sales that the quantities sold have been steadily increasing since 1859, while the prices realised have been steadily declining. This is not the place to discuss the causes leading to this condition. The facts are given, and those who are engaged in the trade will, it is hoped, find them useful in devising a remedy for the present most unsatisfactory state of tin mining.

The quantity of tin produced from our tin mines in Cornwall and Devonshire amounts to 15,686 tons of tin ore, of the value of 867,435*l.*, from which 10,039 tons of metallic tin was obtained. The quantities of tin ore produced during the five years has been as follows:—

Year	Ore raised.	Price per ton of ore.
1860	10,462	£71 11 0
1861	11,640	62 7 0
1862	14,127	59 14 0
1863	15,157	63 12 0
1864	15,211	60 17 0

This increase of production has strangely kept pace with a steady decline in price, until in 1865 the mean average price was 55*l.* 6*s.* The system under which our tin mines have long been worked renders it necessary to meet the exigencies of the share market, that at any cost calls should be avoided and dividends declared. Hence, as the price has fallen each mine has poured more tin into the market, to put off for a short season the evil day which must soon arrive. Seeing that very large quantities of tin are steadily arriving in this country from Banca and Billiton, and that the Dutch merchants hold 7690 tons of tin, available for the coming 12 months, there is no hope of any increase of price, until necessity, by closing many of our productive tin mines, reduces the supply.

COPPER.—The quantities of copper ore produced in these islands have been for some time on the decline, as will be seen by the table of the copper sales since 1856. The copper mines of Great Britain and Ireland produced last year 198,298 tons of copper ore, of the value of 927,938*l.* From this 11,888 tons of copper were smelted, which had a value of 1,134,664*l.* British copper ores are becoming poorer, and the price which was paid for Cornish copper ores in 1856, 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, has fallen to 4*l.* 15*s.* in 1865. The imports of foreign and colonial copper have been very large, that of copper ore amounting to 82,562 tons, and of regulus to 39,686 tons, while cake and manufactured copper have also been largely imported. It should be noticed that the quantity of Foreign and Colonial ores given is the actual public sale by ticketing; a much larger quantity was purchased by private contract, of which the returns are not obtainable. The Swansea sales for 1865 give only 16,322 tons of Foreign and Colonial copper ore, while the Customs' returns shows the imports to have been into—

Port	Ore.	Regulus.
The Port of Swansea	51,424	27,232
" Liverpool	20,104	12,488
" London	7,518	—
" Newcastle	2,526	—

And a few small quantities at other ports.

LEAD AND SILVER.—The lead ore produce of 1865 shows a falling off to the extent of 3982 tons as compared with that of 1864, but we appear to have increased our quantity of silver derived from our lead ores by 83,778 ounces. The total quantity of lead ore raised in the United Kingdom in 1865 was 90,452 tons, from which we obtained 67,181 tons of metallic lead, and 724,856 ozs. of silver.

ZINC.—The ores of blende have been raised more freely than for the former year or two; in 1865 our mines producing 17,842 tons, while in 1864 only 15,047 tons were obtained.

GOLD.—The gold quartz of the Welsh Hills still continues to furnish to the industrious search of our miners some of the precious metal. The quantities of gold obtained in each of the last five years have been as follows:—

Year	Ounces	Value
1865	5299	2896
1864	2336	—
1863	552	—

During last year the returns were—

Location	Ounces	Value
Vigra and Clogau	652	—
Welsh Gold Mine	277	—
Castell C'n Dochan	867	—
Gwynfynydd	9	—
Cynwaelan	8=1663 ounces.	—

For the **SULPHUR ORES** and **MISCELLANEOUS MINERALS** the general summary and the detailed statements will prove sufficiently explicit. Iron pyrites have been raised during the year to the extent of 114,195 tons, the value of which is estimated at 71,174*l.* Of this quantity 81,993 tons have been raised in county Wicklow, Ireland. Of barytes, which is largely used to mix with white lead, there are returns given of 6768 tons. Of the white oxide of arsenic a return has been made to the Stannary Act of 826 tons, separated from other ores, and sold in Cornwall.

PETROLEUM.—The importance of the new industry, by which our hitherto valueless Bituminous Shales are converted into a valuable Mineral Oil, has led to the attempt to collect exact information as to the extent to which the shales are worked and distilled in various parts of the country. A few returns are given, but there has been some

reluctance to furnish full information, which it is hoped will be overcome when the purpose of the enquiry is more fully understood, by the proprietors of the mineral oil works.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE MINERALS RAISED AND METALS PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1865.

Minerals raised.		Metals produced.	
Tin	15,686	867,435	10,039
Copper	198,298	927,938	11,888
Lead	90,451	1,153,134	67,181
Silver	17,842	52,478	724,856
Zinc	114,182	71,174	1,664
Pyrites	4,280	3,324,804	4,819,254
Gold quartz	9,010,942	24,537,621	11,774,220
Iron	98,120,587	774,496	—
Coal	—	650,000	—
Earthy minerals and others returned	—	—	—
Ditto not returned (estimated)	—	—	—
Metalliferous ores and metals other than above (estimated)	—	—	—
Value of minerals	£32,359,080	Metals	£15,773,287

The following, therefore, represents the total value of our Mineral productions:—

Metals obtained	£15,773,287
Coal	24,537,621
Earthy minerals, not including the ordinary clay or building stones	1,434,496

Total

To this, the value of the crude Mineral Oil obtained from the Bituminous Shale must be added.

The quantities of Coal produced in the Coal Districts of Europe and America have been given, with the hope of rendering the MINERAL STATISTICS of 1865 useful to all who are interested in the several questions which such information aids to answer.

The Mineral Statistics give, as the latest and best account of the coal produced on the continent of Europe and in America the following returns:—

France, 1865	11,300,000	Bavaria, 1862 (lignite)	45,570
Belgium, 1862	9,758,223	Zollverein, 1863 (coal)	16,906,707
Prussia, 1863	10,074,885	Zollverein, 1863 (lignite)	5,459,494
Prussia, 1863 (brown coal)	4,095,044	Austria, 1862 (coal)	2,265,228
Saxony, 1863	1,902,175	Austria, 1862 (lignite)	1,786,679
Saxony, 1863 (brown coal)	428,615	Russia, 1863	6,350,000
Grand Duchy of Baden, 1864	12,338	Denmark, 1864	2,755
Hanover, 1863	287,415	Sweden, annually	30,000
Hesse and Nassau, 1864	79,296	Holland, annually (inferior)	18,000
Electoral Hesse, 1865	308,150	Portugal, annually	14,500
ditto 1865 (brown coal)	170,000	Switzerland, annually	15,100
Bavaria, 1862 (coal)	221,220	United States, America, 1864	14,536,659

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MINES.

In considering the weight and force of the evidence given before the Select Committee on Mines, we purpose to deal only with the complaints of the miners, as set forth in their petition, and the remedies they pray for, and leave for observation on another occasion other subjects not included in that petition, which have "cropped out" during the investigation. The complaints are 10 in number, and they were supported directly by 18 witnesses of the collier class, including Mr. DONALD and NORMANSELL, the agents; also by the Rev. H. R. SANDFORD, Government Inspector of Schools for South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire. Mr. SANDFORD was, however, called by the CHAIRMAN, and may be taken as an independent witness. On the other hand, the masters opposed to the mass of testimony thus supplied that of six of the Inspectors of Mines, two medical men, and sixteen gentlemen of the highest reputation and standing as managers, engineers, and owners of mines. Each witness was examined first by some particular member of the Committee, who was informed by the agents as to the points to which he would speak, and then cross examined by the other members of the Committee; and thus it frequently happened that important, because unintentional, testimony was elicited. There was some little attempt by the CHAIRMAN to confine the examination by some pre-arranged rules, but the Committee never scrupled to avail themselves of their right, as members of the Legislature, to put questions, and thus until a witness left the room it was not certain that his evidence was closed. This irregularity tended to overload the official shorthand writer's note book with an amount of irrelevant rubbish; but it, no doubt, on the other hand, was favourable to the full development of truth. Members of such a Committee are selected on account of their known opinions on the subject under investigation, or upon cognate subjects. Thus we may presume Prof. FAWCETT was chosen because he holds doctrinaire views on the employment of labour; Mr. BRUCE, because he was the minister of education; Messrs. KINCAID and FERRAND, for their assumptions of excessive humanity; Messrs. AYRTON and NEATE, because they moved for the Committee, and so represented directly the operative miners who had petitioned; Lord CRANBORNE and Gen. DUNNE, for no particular reason, except, perhaps, to see fair play; and the remainder of the Committee because, directly or indirectly, they were connected with mines or the mining districts. One member, Mr. BRADLEY, never attended at all; Messrs. NEATE, LIDDELL, WOODS, FOSTER, GREENALL, FAWCETT, and Sir P. EGERTON never missed being present from the commencement to the end of each sitting; while the others dropped in for an hour or a half-hour, fired a shot at the witness under examination, and then took their departure.

1. The petition alleges that, on account of the want of a uniform system of weighing, it is impossible the true value and quantity of the miners' labour can be ascertained, and prays for a law making it compulsory for all coal to be paid for by weight only. On this point the workmen failed to make out a case of hardship. It was shown that the greatest possible inconvenience would result from the compulsory adoption of a uniform weighing system; and, indeed, that such a system would be impossible, inasmuch as there is the greatest diversity as to modes of calculating wages, arising out of the peculiar circumstances of many of the pits. It was admitted that if it could be adopted it would be the fairest mode of payment, but, if so, it appeared more than probable that the masters would be the greatest gainers. In places where it had been adopted the workmen had requested to return to the old system of measuring; and everywhere the price paid (whether by weight or measure) was the result of a bargain between the employers and employed. On the other hand, some modification of the system of forfeiture, whether the payment is by weight or by measure, would remove an apparent injustice.

2. The second averment is that the petitioners and their families are seriously inconvenienced by their wages being paid at too long intervals, and made dependent upon truck shops; and they pray for a compulsory weekly payment. In answer to this, it was shown that payments on account were made everywhere; to within a fraction of the amount earned, that no real inconvenience existed, and there were no truck shops except in Scotland. It appeared, too, that the miners always have one play-day after settling days, and often take a second, and that more frequent settlements, therefore, would be an injury rather than a benefit to themselves and families. With regard to truck in Scotland, it was alleged that the shops were established for the benefit of the workmen, and it was proved that no complaints were ever made as to the quality and price of goods supplied, both being more in favour of the workmen than those of private dealers, and that Mr. DONALD himself had his goods from a so-called truck shop. On the other hand, it was admitted that a preference was shown to the workmen who dealt at the masters' shops; although printed notices were put in, to the effect that no miner was required to lay out any portion of his earnings at the stores. It was proved that "the store" system was carried on to a great extent in Scotland, in spite of the Truck Acts; but it was also shown that the present laws which are operative in England could be put in force in Scotland.

3. The petitioners are, they say, "deeply impressed with the low social condition of the miners, and believe that it arises from want of opportunity and means to educate their children, and they pray

that no boys be permitted to enter the pits until 12 years old, and until 14 their time be limited to eight hours per day." On the points here raised the evidence was greatly contradictory. First, as to the number of boys employed under 12 years old the miners appeared to have no accurate knowledge. Their ordinary expression showed that they were merely guessing: some said 8 or 10 to 100 men, others 20, others 10 to 20, and so on. In answer to this, Mr. DAY put in a return from 90 of the largest collieries in England, which showed that in 54 of them no boys under 12 years old were employed, and in the others 677, or scarcely 5 per cent. The witnesses on the other side, who were employers, stated that they did not employ boys so young, on account of the trouble the necessity for educational certificates gave. It was also proved that the men themselves were alone to blame for the employment of their children at so tender an age; that they took them down the pits against the rules, to aid in increasing the "out-put;" and that where the boys were prevented from going down they were sent to other labour, if procurable. It was admitted that there was an abundant supply of schools and teachers, and the coalowners had adopted a system of rewards for regular attendance, which had had a good effect. The evidence of Mr. SANDFORD, Inspector of Schools, however, strongly supported the idea that the state of education is low as compared with other industries. He recommended the extension to mines of the factory system; by which boys are only worked half a day, or alternate days, and that generally education should be more compulsory than has been usual in England. It was shown, however, that in mining the employment was so irregular, the holidays taken by the men so numerous, and their habits so self-willed, that it would be almost impossible to adopt any system of half time or alternate days. There was also another insuperable objection. Any such system would involve the necessity of relays, and as there is now a scarcity of boy labourers, it would be impossible to obtain the increased number which would be required. On the whole, it may be said that no grievance which admitted of remedy was proved. The enquiry as to the "low social condition" of adult miners elicited some remarkable information. Mr. NORMANSELL, the secretary to the Colliers' Trade Union of South Yorkshire, said that the miners were generally provident and prudent, that many of them not only lived in houses of their own, but had two or three to let to others; that their houses were well furnished, and there were plenty of pianofortes. The medical evidence was decidedly against there being anything deleterious to health in mining labour. It showed that the healthiness of the worst districts would bear comparison with any other, that the miners were adepts at athletic exercises, and were famous runners. They had nice clean houses, paid attention to sanitary precautions, had no special diseases, and enjoyed as low a rate of mortality as the most favoured agricultural districts. It appeared incidentally, however, that valuable, but thin, seams of coal could not be worked without boy labour.

4, 5, and 6. Under these heads the petitioners state that "the fearful sacrifice of life in mines indicates that the legislative measures hitherto passed have proved to be totally inadequate for securing the personal safety of miners; that working the thick coal of Staffordshire on more than one face is highly dangerous; and that the iron and limestone mines require legislative supervision." The extra danger of working the thick coal on two faces at once was admitted; there was scarcely any evidence as to limestone, and not much more as to ironstone, except when worked in conjunction with coal; but on the general statement as to loss of life, it was proved conclusively by Mr. ATKINSON, from official returns, that the fatalities were between 30 to 40 per cent. fewer, taken in proportion to the coal raised, than eight years ago. The same tables showed that the decrease of fatal accidents had been facilitated by the passing of the Duplicate Shaft Act of 1862.

7. The petitioners next say—"The practice of employing females at the pit bank leads to gross immorality, and pray that it may be prohibited." This practice was shown to prevail only in a few districts. Two witnesses were examined—Mr. GILROY, of the Ince Hall Collieries, who employed about 80 women; and Mr. JONES, of the Lilleshall Collieries, who employs 580 women and girls—and they denied most positively the existence of any immorality arising from their employment, but, on the contrary, affirm that they are more moral than agricultural or factory women, that they liked the work, and that they would consider it a great hardship to be prohibited from being so employed.

8. The petitioners suggest that loss of life "can only be prevented by the appointment of a sufficient body of sub-inspectors to examine the mines internally;" and, moreover, it was urged that sub-inspection was already provided for by the owners, in the shape of their overmen, viewers, managers, and others, whose duty it is to see that the mines are always in working order; and that the Home Secretary has power, under the present Act, to multiply the number of Inspectors. On this point, the six Inspectors examined all contended that they were fully equal to perform the amount of duty cast upon them by the Act, and that more frequent and particular inspection would have a tendency to lower the sense of responsibility felt by the masters and managers. The weight of evidence is, however, in favour of more inspection, to which, we understand the owners do not object, if the additional Inspectors are not an inferior class of men to those at present in office.

9. But it is alleged also that "accidents in mines are caused chiefly by want of skill, or diligence, or care in the subordinate officers;" and the petitioners pray for a scientific examination of the men so employed. To this it was replied that the carelessness of the workmen themselves was by far the most prolific parent of accidents; and that intimate practical knowledge was far better for such officers than any scientific training.

10. The petitioners aver, lastly, that in the case of accidents justice is not done them by coroners' juries, which they pray may be so composed that not less than one-half should be operative miners. No evidence of injustice was given, and it was shown that if actual pitmen were not invariably on the juries, the persons who were the surrounding householders, small shopkeepers, and others, whose interests and sympathies are more with the men than the masters. Juries are summoned by the local police authorities, and probably no objection would be raised to an order from the Home Office, requesting that a certain proportion be taken from the operative class, if householders; although one of the witnesses said that colliers made the worst possible jurors.

The case presented on the part of the operatives was greatly weakened by the direct contradiction given to many of their witnesses. One of them, named CARLIDGE, was proved to have worked only for a few weeks in the district he came to represent, that he was almost unknown to the workmen, that he had been dismissed under not very creditable circumstances, and that every statement he had made was false. A motion was made to strike out the whole of his evidence, but the Committee decided to let it and the contradictions stand together.

The minds of men are swayed by such varied motives, views, and impressions, facts present such different aspects, even to the most disinterested judgments, that it is difficult to anticipate before it is pronounced the verdict of even a common jury. We cannot, therefore, presume to say what ought to be the finding of the Parliamentary Committee on the vast mass of evidence placed before them, so varied in its details, and so conflicting in its character. It may be that they may decide against the advisability of any new legislative interference between the mine owners and the mine workers at all; but it is more probable that some alterations may be suggested to Parliament in regard to inspection of the mines, with a view to prevent accidents, and to effect a more ready application of remedies when defects in ventilation and working are pointed out than now exists. With regard to "weighing," the committee will, doubtless, recommend that where that mode of payment is in use the ordinary inspector of weights and measures shall have jurisdiction over the machines used. There is also a considerable probability that the employment of boys under twelve years of age will be prohibited altogether; but that no further steps will be taken towards extending the Factory Act to mines with regard to education. It is not likely that any further interference with the labour of women will be recommended, or the suggested competitive examination of viewers, overmen, and managers will be attempted. Probably, as to the composition of juries, it may be recommended that a proportion

shall be operative miners from other pits than the one in question. It is more than likely that the Committee will also make a recommendation with regard to the system of forfeitures, although that subject was not mentioned in the miners' petition. These are but guesses, but they are based upon a careful study of not only the evidence, but the scope and tone of the questions put by the more active members of the Committee. Reports to the House, however, unanimously agreed upon, are invariably compromises, and both sides must expect to give up something. We can only, in conclusion, express a hope that, whatever may be done, it may prove auxiliary to the evident desire of the colliery proprietors to adopt every expedient which may tend to diminish danger to human life, and that it may conduce to the physical, moral, and social improvement of the miners.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON TRADE.

The iron trade prospects here are not much altered since last week. The reduction of the Bank rate has had a highly invigorating effect, however, and a more cheerful tone now prevails. It is expected that, should the men consent to work at the reduced rates, a moderate supply of orders would begin to find their way into this locality. As it is, even supposing the works were in operation, other districts—such as South Wales and Belgium, for instance—would beat us out of competition altogether. A reduction of a few shillings per ton, which will be effected by the 10 per cent. lowering of wages, makes a great difference, considering the facilities which the above-mentioned places possess for producing a cheap kind of iron. The men are not at present at work, though there are signs that they will commence before long. In several places the mills are being carried on by the foremen, managers, and labourers. The masters remain perfectly firm and unanimous about the reduction, and express themselves fully determined to carry their point under any circumstances. It is reported that at the late meetings of the men considerable difference of opinion has prevailed, and that it has been with great difficulty that the leaders have been able to prevail on the men, as a body, to stand out.

The Union executive have sent another communication to the masters, suggesting the settlement of the dispute by means of arbitration: one arbitrator to be chosen by each side, and an umpire selected, if necessary. This proposition will, we understand, be considered by the masters at an early meeting, and though fully disposed to give their careful consideration to any plan by which there is a chance of the present struggle being avoided, there does not appear much hope of the present dispute being terminated in this way. It will be remembered that in the case of the last strike in South Staffordshire, the men in one part of the district declined to go to work except the masters would agree to submit all future differences to arbitration. The masters promised to give their best attention to a plan by which strikes might be avoided in future, and the men went to work. The plan suggested by the masters, and which was based on a sliding scale of remuneration, was afterwards considered by the council of iron trade delegates; and though the employers had been at no small trouble to prepare a plan, it was summarily dismissed from consideration, with the resolution "that the masters' proposition be swept from the boards, as absurd." With the above experience in view, the masters are not over sanguine as to the results of any proposal to settle the labour dispute by arbitration; but, nevertheless, they are quite willing to give the matter their serious consideration.

THE ITALIAN GOLD MINES.

The remittances of gold made to London from the Italian gold mines continue to increase in importance, and give assurance of a very great future for them when the projected improvements shall have been carried out. As will be seen from the reports, the Pestalena Gold Mining Company have advice of another remittance, of 818 ozs. of fine gold, of the value of about 2650l., obtained since the last smelting in June, when 776 ozs. were remitted, making together 1594 ozs. of gold, of the value of about 5100l., obtained since April last, by treating only about 6½ tons of ore daily, by the native mills, and without the aid of improved machinery. The ore from the Aquavite and Peschiera Mines, belonging to that company, yields by the native mills at present over 2 ozs. of gold per ton. There is no doubt that these mines, which are already making a good profit, will take a front rank among gold mining enterprises, as great quantities of rich ore are opened in them, and ready for treatment on a large scale by more powerful machinery. The remittance from the Val-lanzasca Company's mines is 386 ozs. of the value of 1158l. This mine will greatly increase remittances when the present exceptional difficulties, produced by the war, shall have been removed. The working of the new amalgamation establishment, erected at these mines, continues to give full satisfaction. The Val Toppa Mining Company have also received another remittance, of 280 ozs. of gold, value about 1000l., and the gold returns of this mine will show a great increase for the future. All the gold obtained so far has been produced by native mills, erected on a stream which is nearly dry for many months every year; before the end of this month, however, the first section of the new establishment will commence working, with the advantage of a great and permanent water-power, derived from the River Anza. The first two new mills of the Val Antioria Gold Mining Company have been started, and 28 ozs. of gold are remitted from trials of ore from these mines. The immediate erection of more mills is strongly urged, as the mines are stated to have much improved, and are in a condition to supply a large number of mills with ore as soon as the new hoisting apparatus can be erected. The Val Antioria gold sells for nearly 47. per ounce. Altogether the Val remittances from the above-mentioned Italian mines amounts to 1511 ozs. of fine gold, of the value of about 4800l.; the May remittances having been 1132 ozs., sold for 4799l. The total remitted from them since May is 2643 ozs., worth 9600l.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN SWEDEN.

Although the unexampled financial pressure which has existed in England for some time past—firstly, from the anticipations of a collapse, and then from the panic itself—has exercised a temporarily prejudicial influence upon every class of enterprise in which English capitalists have been engaged, there can be no doubt that those who have survived the tempest will be amply compensated for all the inconvenience they have been put to, in the vastly improved position which commercial affairs generally will now occupy. These inconveniences and the subsequent improvement will, of course, be more or less apparent, according as a given enterprise is connected with an established industry or district, or with one comparatively unexplored, and hence it is that the GELLIVARA COMPANY, whose operations are carried on in a remote district, previously almost unknown to the British capitalist, has suffered severely, although regarded by those best able to pronounce an opinion on the subject as possessing all the elements necessary to ensure permanent success. The Stockholm *Afton-bladet*, of July 26, states that the disheartening information that the workmen could not be paid their wages had compelled Capt. Schough to stop all workings, and send the men to their homes; but it may be hoped that the steps authorised at the meeting in London, on Tuesday, will enable the directors speedily to alter this state of things, and to place the affairs of the company upon a sound and profitable basis.

The position of the GELLIVARA COMPANY can be explained in a very few words, and no doubt whatever is entertained that when the difficulties to be encountered, and the means proposed for encountering them, are made known to the public, all obstacles to procuring the requisite amount of additional capital will be at once removed. At the meeting, on Tuesday (which is fully reported in another column of this day's Journal), the position of the undertaking was so thoroughly discussed that but little need be added. The company possess, to use the words of Mr. Gladstone, who paid a visit to the property about a year since, a mountain of iron ore, upon which he walked for hours and hours upon masses of metal perfectly bright, like steel, and found on assay to contain 72 per cent. of metallic iron,

The Gellivara Mountain is looked upon throughout Sweden as an El Dorado. This is the bright side of the picture—the silver lining to the cloud to be removed by the company. Looking to the other side, this mountain is in a high northern latitude, where intense cold is frequent, and to which there are, in our civilised point of view, no means of access. The business of the GELLIVARA COMPANY is to establish the means of access, and transfer their El Dorado either to Sheffield or to the iron-making districts of Russia, and divide the profits amongst their shareholders.

To estimate the commercial results of the undertaking, it is simply to consider the value of the metal, timber, &c., obtainable from the company's estate, which covers about 1,250,000 acres, in comparison with the cost of providing the means of access. Fortunately, the entire distance over which the communication is wanting is an enormous plain, presenting no engineering difficulties which cannot be surmounted with ordinary skill, and without any extraordinary outlay. But that the financial pressure has prevented the company from obtaining the capital at the rate stated to be requisite in the prospectus, it is probable that ere this the railway would have been completed, and the enterprise in full operation; as it is, the necessity has arisen for the reconstruction of the concern, but as this has afforded the opportunity for improving the constitution of the company, it is probable that the circumstance is scarcely to be regretted.

There is an ample field for the profitable employment of capital, and if the shareholders, debenture holders, and mortgagees act harmoniously together, the GELLIVARA COMPANY may long enjoy a favourable position amongst the profitable industrial undertakings developed with British capital, and at the same time confer enormous benefits on Sweden.

THE DEPOLARISATION OF THE "NORTHUMBERLAND."

In the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 3 is an abstract of a paper read at the Royal United Service Institution, "On the Deviation of the Compasses of Iron Ships," by Mr. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S. It was then stated that the principal cause of the compass errors which embarrassed and endangered the safety of the navigation of iron ships was the polarity acquired and developed by the ship on the slip during construction, and that if this polarity be destroyed the compass of an iron ship could be rendered as correct in its action as on board a wooden vessel. Mr. HOPKINS maintained that he could, by means of certain arrangements with a battery and electro-magnets, depolarise or destroy the polar magnetic influence of any given iron ship before leaving the dock, and thus put an end to all the troubles and dangers arising from the existing deviations represented in the "Memorandum of the Royal Society to the Board of Trade." Such an announcement on so important a question, the value of which to a maritime nation cannot be estimated, induced the Lords of the Admiralty to place the *Northumberland* at the convenience of Mr. HOPKINS, for testing the practicability of his somewhat startling discovery. It was fully admitted that if Mr. HOPKINS could effect so desirable an object it would not only be the greatest boon to seamen in particular, by freeing them from the chief anxiety attending the navigation of iron ships, but would confer the greatest benefit on our commerce in general, by reducing the dangers to which so many lives and so much property are exposed.

On March 28, Mr. HOPKINS inspected the ship, and after a careful survey of her magnetic conditions, made an accurate delineation of the polar curves. It was then shown that the *Northumberland* was a very powerful magnet, her bow being a north pole, with polar lines radiating from the end to the extent of 60 feet, within which the direction of the compass conformed only to the direction of the polar force of the ship.

After launching, the *Northumberland* was taken to the Victoria Docks to finish her plating and equipment, and was placed therein in a contrary direction to that which she occupied when on the slip. The stern is now placed to the north, and the stem to the south; hence the polar force of the ship is acting antagonistically to the direction of the terrestrial magnetic force. The general character of these forces are shown on neatly-drawn diagrams, the survey of which was very carefully done on the 1st and 2d of August, before the ship was depolarised.

On Aug. 4, Mr. HOPKINS, by means of two of Grove's batteries, of five cells each, and electro-magnets, completely destroyed the polarity of the hull in the course of a few hours. Immediately after, a compass was carried along the ship's side in a boat, within 4 feet of the plates, from the bow to the stern, without being affected, whereas before it had a large deviation at a distance of from 20 to 30 feet. The sides of the ship are at present encumbered with ropes, chains, pulleys, &c.; when these are removed, Mr. HOPKINS will operate on the stringer plates, and thus free the steering compass entirely from all disturbing influences which cause the deviation.

The *Minotaur*, which was built head north, like the *Northumberland*, had a deviation of 62° in the steering compass, placed 55 feet from the stern. That ship has been swung and the compasses corrected about a dozen times since she left the dock, in 1864, yet she cannot be navigated, even now, with safety in a fog. The alleged advantages, and the greater safety, in the navigation of the iron ships of the Royal Navy do not depend on any improved system of correction, but rather on their being able to afford time to heave to in fogs, and having at command at all times a large crew, dockyard riggers, and well-trained officers for swinging and correcting tables of deviations, the cost of which and the delays attending repeated evolutions cannot be incurred in the mercantile marine.

A full report has been furnished to the Lords of the Admiralty. This important subject is now under the consideration of the hydrographical department, and it is expected the whole of the iron fleet will shortly undergo the depolarising process, and thus put aside the objectionable correcting magnets, and relieve the officers from the inconvenience and troubles attending the present unsatisfactory system.

We are informed that Messrs. Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, and other large iron shipbuilders, now, since Mr. HOPKINS has practically proved on such a large vessel as the *Northumberland* that he can remove the cause of the deviation, have taken the subject under consideration, and it is expected it will be soon universally adopted, and more especially if approved by the committee of Lloyd's Register.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, AUG. 15.—"The good time coming," which has been so long and so anxiously waited for, looks as if it were disinclined to throw even its coming shadow on the iron trade. The fact is, this trade could not possibly be worse. The miners discontented—the half of the furnaces out of blast—no money to be had even at 10 per cent.—few orders, and iron selling under its cost—this is a congeries of evils which it is fervently desired may be speedily removed. The hope that the Bank will relax the screw one turn this week, and be content with 9 per cent., is the one ray that is peering through the darkness. It would indicate that a commencement to the return of prosperity had been made. During the week the pig-iron market has been very flat, and prices have yielded to a temporary pressure 6d. per ton, but the market has again got stronger, and we have now advanced on our last quotation of 51s. 6d. The enquiry for iron is not great even for shipment, and local consumption has fallen off considerably, owing to the general dullness. During the last eight weeks our make has decreased 80,000 tons, which will tell at once on prices when the weak holders of warrants have sold out. The shipments of the week have been 12,470 tons, and in the same week of last year the amount was 13,140 tons. This makes the total shipments of the year 342,300 tons, and the decrease of the same period 82,185 tons. The market has been much firmer to-day, 51s. 7½d. up to 52s. cash paid, and a considerable business done. Sellers over at 52s., buyers 51s. 10½d. The malleable iron trade may be said to be in a wretched condition, the makers fighting against low prices and unsatisfied workmen. They are only working three or four days per week, and there are but few orders coming in. The reduction in the wages of the operatives, noticed last week, has not been carried out, the masters waiting until the reduction can be made general both over England and Scotland. The works of Edington and Son, ironfounders, is still being carried on, but there are doubts if the estate will yield 10s. in the pound, as formerly noticed. The partners of the bankrupt firm of McEwen, Bryson, and Co. are to be examined before Sheriff Alison on the

24th inst. The state of their affairs is kept as secret as possible, but we believe one of their creditors has offered his interest in the estate for 1s. 6d. in the pound. Perhaps this may give some clue to the probable composition which the assets may be able to provide.

COALS are quiet, and rather cheaper, the ironmasters sending their surplus supplies into market. The shipments of this week are fair, being 27,430 tons, against 30,220 tons in the corresponding week last year. There have been several meetings of colliers and of colliers' delegates during the week, from which we learn that a reduction of 6d. per day had been pretty generally acted upon; but as some masters wished to bring the wages down to 4s. a day instead of 4s. 6d., for the short day of eight hours, it was suggested that an example should be made of those employers by bringing out their men. In the Slamannan district the men working at 4s. 6d. had got notice of a reduction. At the delegate meeting, held at Motherwell, they asked advice as to what they should do? Mr. Malcolm, seconded by Mr. Steel, moved "That the men at Slamannan be advised to resist the attempted reduction," which was agreed to. It was also agreed, at the same meeting, that the three districts Wishaw, Larkhall, and Hamilton, should meet at the Old Quarry, Hamilton; and that Glasgow and Baillieston should also meet on the same day at the Channel Pit, Tolleross, to consider what line of action should be adopted in bringing out the men from the sale pits, the masters of which insist on the reduction to 4s. A general conference of miners' delegates from all parts of Scotland has been arranged to take place on Monday, the 25th instant, in the Bell Hotel, Glasgow, to consider the short-time movement and other trade matters.

COLTNESS IRONWORKS.—PRESENTATION.—A deputation of the workmen of Coltness Ironworks waited upon Mr. Robert Scott, assistant manager to Mr. Greig, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial of their regard and esteem before he leaves this vicinity for a new appointment, as manager at West Calder Chemical Works. Mr. A. Hastie, foreman joiner, in a few appropriate remarks, presented him, in the name of the workmen, with a very handsome gold watch and massive Albert chain—the watch bearing a suitable inscription. He then presented Mrs. Scott with a lady's splendid gold watch, saying that he hoped they would be long spared to enjoy the benefits of these gifts and appreciate their value. Mr. Scott feelingly replied, thanking the donors for the valuable gifts which his wife and himself had received, and which he never had expected. He also spoke of the success he had experienced at Coltness, and thanked the gentlemen who had been instrumental in his promotion for their kindness to him since he had come to this place, nearly nine years ago.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AUG. 16.—The dispute in the Iron Trade remains in the same state as last reported, so far as the Union men and the masters are concerned, and it is not likely that any further steps will be taken by either of the parties, as any general arrangement appears now to be hopeless. The mills at Gateshead and Jarrow continue to be kept at work, and it is expected that the amount of work will be gradually but constantly increased by the accession of new hands. It is quite certain that hundreds of starving men are anxious to be at work, but they are at a loss as to getting quietly in. However, necessity has no law, and the strike is not likely to be settled in any other way than that we have pointed out—that is, by small accessions of men, and not by any agreement come to with the mass. The general business of the district, with some exceptions, appears to be getting worse. The Chemical Trade has improved a little lately, and the imports in some branches are very good; but, generally speaking, much dullness prevails over the entire district, and this is, of course, much increased by the disastrous strike in progress. Although the Coal Trade has, under the circumstances, shown most wonderful vitality, the effects of the present strike, and the bad state of trade generally, are beginning to be apparent. At some of the collieries in Durham, especially in the western part, heaps of coals are beginning to accumulate, and as the iron furnaces around Middlesbrough and the district are many of them out, the home demand for coke is most seriously affected; consequently coke is being sent to Tyne Docks and other ports for shipment in considerable quantities, and to effect sales reduced prices are accepted. The house and steam coal trade continues amid all this very good, and the pitmen are generally making fair wages, and appear to be perfectly content with their present earnings.

The smoke nuisance is now pretty certain to be abated, and this vexed question set to rest, after many years of trial, and, generally speaking, failure. So many schemes have been tried, and failed to effect this purpose, that a "smoke doctor" has become almost as great a nuisance as the smoke itself. However, the late Act of Parliament, when applied, will compel the consumption of smoke at any rate in and near towns; and, further, if a really good system has been discovered, whereby smoke is dispensed with, and greater economy of fuel and labour effected, it becomes the interest of all parties to adopt such a system, without reference to the requirements of the Act alluded to. There can be little doubt that "Juckes's Patent Revolving Grate" completely supplies the want so long severely felt. All other systems have failed, either from defects inherent in their construction, or from the want of permanence in the construction of the apparatus. Juckes's furnaces have now been in operation in this district a considerable period—quite long enough to determine their merits, and have proved uniformly successful. At the Elswick Colliery, near Newcastle, six of those grates are constantly at work, and give great satisfaction.—1. There is an entire absence of smoke—the greatest nuisance of our times.—2. The quantity of coal consumed in forming a given quantity of steam is, we believe, considerably less; we are not in a position at present to give the figures representing the quantities, but that a saving is effected on this head cannot for a moment be doubted.—3. As the furnaces are fed in the front from a hopper, the heavy expense of firemen is almost entirely dispensed with, and, taking six boilers, the saving on this head alone is very important. We are not in a position at present to give the details as to the comparative cost of these furnaces and the common one, but hope to do so at a future time; but it is an absolute fact that Juckes's furnace entirely prevents smoke, and there can be little doubt that it is also much cheaper to work. These furnaces have been at work for some time at the Monkwearmouth and other collieries, and four of them are put in at the new colliery establishment at Wallsend, and they are also in use at some of the ironworks on the Tyne, and, so far as we can ascertain, they have given entire satisfaction wherever they have been tried; and it must also be noticed that small coals or slack are used in these furnaces in preference to large coal.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

AUG. 16.—It has been stated that a slight improvement in the demand for iron has been experienced during the last two weeks. Some makers, doubtless with good grounds so far as their own experience goes, doubt there having been any increased demand, but several of the leading houses have received rather more orders. The trade, however, is much depressed, and, taking the entire district, the actual production of finished iron is now less than half what it was before the commencement of the depression. Underselling, too, is very general, and in many cases iron is sold at 1½ per ton under the list prices. In such a state of things manufacturers are fortunate if they can keep their works partially employed without positive loss. The determination of the directors of the Bank of England to-day to reduce the rate of discount was learnt with much satisfaction at Birmingham, and it is hoped it may prove the first streak of brightness heralding the dispersion of the dark clouds of distrust and suspicion which have so long darkened the commercial atmosphere. Several failures have occurred in the iron trade in this county during the late period of pressure, but none of so great magnitude as that of Mr. W. Bates, of the Ravensdale Ironworks, near Tunstall, in North Staffordshire. It has for some time been regarded as not improbable, one source of loss to which Mr. Bates has been exposed arising from a series of strikes on the part of the men on various matters. The debts secured are stated at 57,000£, and the unsecured debts at 47,000£, making a total of 104,000£. It is estimated that the assets available for the payment of the unsecured debts may yield about 10s. in the pound. Mr. J. Fletcher, of the Spring Hill Iron-Sheet Mills, Birmingham, has suspended payment, as also have the Bourne Brook Mill Company, who have rolling-mills near the same place.

A Boiler Explosion, causing the deaths of two men, one of whom was working the engine at the time, occurred at the Pinnox Colliery, near Tunstall, a fortnight since, and was noticed at the time in the *Mining Journal*. The inquest was adjourned, to enable the boiler

which burst to be examined by Mr. Longridge, the engineer of the Manchester Boiler Insurance Association. It appeared from questions asked, that the whistle of the boiler had not been known to sound; but though the water was, probably, lower than usual when the boiler burst, there was no reason to suppose that the accident arose from an absolute deficiency of water. It may be remembered that the boiler was one of two, the other not being finished, and that the engine was being worked with one. Just before the explosion it was noticed that the pressure suddenly rose from 35 to 36 lbs. Mr. Longridge pointed out that the construction of the boiler was very defective. The iron was moderately good, but the construction admitted of considerable vibration, which had led to the fracture of a portion of the angle-iron used in the boiler. Mr. Longridge said that the boiler would not have been safe at a higher pressure than 28 lbs., and as the gauge showed a sudden rise from 35 lbs. to 36 lbs., it, probably, burst at a pressure of 40 lbs. Mr. Wynne, Government Inspector of Mines, concurred in Mr. Longridge's view. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. It is worthy of note that the last boiler explosion in North Staffordshire was ascribed to the bad construction of the boiler. In the case under consideration, it was made at the works. It is most important that a person well acquainted with the subject should inspect all boilers, and the engineers of boiler insurance companies are very suitable persons to do so.

It has been mentioned that the Patent Shaft and Axle-tree Company (Limited), of Wednesbury, again declare a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. This, however, only imperfectly indicates the excellence of the company's position. The report states the profits for the year at 54,918£, making, with the balance brought forward, 61,015£, available for dividend. From this amount the directors take 30,000£, or nearly half, and add it to the reserve and depreciation fund, and after paying the dividend, at the rate of 15 per cent., they carry forward 8185£. It is true that the dividend is only paid on 169,000£ of paid-up capital, the vendor, Mr. Walker, leaving 125,000£ at interest, but if the profits were spread over the whole the dividend which could be paid would be very large. This seems to be one of the most successful of the limited liability companies which has taken up a private business.

The directors of the Birmingham Town and District Bank in their report state that they have, in placing the bank under a new management, made an entire re-valuation of the securities, and with a view to meet probable or possible losses, have written off the balance for the previous year, and taken an amount for the surplus and reserve fund ample to meet all probable losses. They declare a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent., and are able, from the last year's profits, to carry a handsome sum forward. To meet an increase of the business they propose to make a further issue of shares.

It is stated that the manufacture of steel is being commenced at Birmingham by means of Siemens's regenerative furnace, which produces from slack a gas which is capable of making steel to advantage.

The North Wales section of the Potteries, Shrewsbury, and North Wales Railway has been opened for passenger and goods traffic, having satisfactorily passed the usual Government inspection. The line has been made by Mr. R. S. France, and at present extends to Llanynnech, a distance of 18 miles, with branches up to the Broddin and Nant Maur hills, which contain immense quantities of limestone, rock and road metal. The Potteries section of the line, which terminates at Market Drayton, there forming a junction with the North Staffordshire system, is at present in course of construction, and when complete will, by aid of the Cambrian Railway, which it joins at Llanynnech, bring the South Wales districts into direct communication with the Potteries.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

AUG. 16.—In the Welsh Iron Trade there has been a tendency to improvement during the past week, and there are indications that a reaction for the better will take place with the foreign markets before long. When the continued failures, which are almost daily occurring in the other iron-producing districts, are taken into consideration, Welsh makers must consider themselves extremely fortunate in being able to tide over recent and present difficulties without any such mishap taking place in the district, further than one or two small concerns. At present matters are in a very dull state; still, however, most of the works, considering the general depressed state of trade, are carrying on operations pretty fairly. There are no establishments to report as having, or about being, closed; but yet at most of them short time is the order of the day, and to be able to do this is accomplishing much, as things are. As stated in last report, home merchants and railway companies are much in want of iron, and the question with them is how it is to be had.

There are few parties who are in a position to enter into transactions whilst money is so dear; and it is impossible for Welsh makers to sell under existing prices, with wages at the old standard. Indeed, some of the masters who refused to carry out the proposed reduction, when it could have been enforced without producing any unpleasantness, as the men were willing to accept the notice, and continue work on the proposed new scale, are now lamenting the course they then took, and are the first to complain of the present scale. As the Yankees say, they exercise "talk talk" on the matter, but they must now, if they desire it, effect a reduction on their own footing, or abide by the result of the late meeting, and take their chance with the rest of the trade, as it is not to be expected that the other masters, several of whom have lately secured good contracts, will again join in a reduction movement.

Several orders have come in on American account, and, although they are not so numerous as expected, business with the markets of the United States is beginning to look encouraging. A fair share of the South American trade comes to this district. Russia and the other Northern Europe markets continue good customers, and there are signs of their becoming more so. With the East things are assuming a more hopeful aspect, and it will not be surprising to find in the course of a few weeks several contracts placed on Indian account. A small business has set in with the markets of Southern Europe, which bids fair to become greater as the prospects of a permanent peace get more certain. There is no change to report in the pig-iron market; the demand is limited, and the make is considerably reduced. The enquiry for tin-plates keeps moderately good, and the future assumes a more encouraging aspect. The steam coal trade continues to be characterised with much activity, and although there has been a slight falling off in the demand from the continental markets since the negotiations for peace have been entered upon, the markets of Southern Europe are taking considerable quantities. From the regularity with which orders come in, there is every likelihood of the present briskness lasting for some time. There are not such a scarcity of hands at the various collieries as there was a short time since, as the labour market has been replenished from the discharged hands at the ironworks; hence operations are fully carried on, whilst in many directions new works are opening up. Welsh steam is getting more and more in favour with home buyers, and colliery proprietors are directing more attention to the inland trade. In house coal the local consumption has slightly improved, and larger quantities are shipped coastwise.

The Taff Vale Railway directors intend at the forthcoming meeting to recommend a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum for the past half-year. This is at the same rate as in the previous half-year, whilst the dividend for the corresponding half-year, 1865, was at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

At the Monmouthshire Wagon Company (Limited) meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Crawshaw Bailey, M.P., in the chair), a dividend for the half-year was declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, being at the same rate as was paid the previous half-year.

We are informed that the large blasting-engine, mentioned in last week's *Journal* as having been erected by Messrs. Matthew Lomas and Sons, of Liskeard, at the Ebbw Vale Ironworks, was made by Williams's Perran Foundry Company, as well as the pair of 42-in. cylinder winding-engines, for the same extensive works.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN UNDERGROUND.—GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.—At the Tredegar Petty Sessions, on Friday, Jas. Lewis, sub-contractor at the Tunnel Pit, near Beaufort, the property of Mr. C. Bailey, M.P., was charged before the Rev. E. Leigh and Mr. A. Darby, with unlawfully employing Ann Davies and Sarah Morris underground. Mr. Plews prosecuted, and Mr. R. Harris defended. According to the opening statement of Mr. Plews, the proceedings were taken by Mr. Lionel Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines, by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The charges were laid under the 13th section of the 5th and 6th Vics

cap. 99, passed Aug. 10, 1842. On June 20 last, Davies was killed by a fall from the top of a stall in the main heading, and at the inquest it was given in evidence that the two women had been employed in the pit five or six months by the defendant, who paid the deceased 9s. 6d. per week and light. John Richards was the contractor for the pit, and he acted as overman, but he sub-let part of the work to defendant, who had two headings. In consequence of an anonymous letter sent to Mr. Harris, the mine agent, that gentleman gave notice to Richards, and all the overmen, that females were not allowed to be employed in the pit under any consideration whatever, but, notwithstanding this, the two women continued to be employed by the defendant, and the fact of their being so employed would not have been found out had it not been for the unfortunate accident. The women did not go down the pit, but they entered it by way of a slip, and then had to wend their way along a circuitous route, about a mile, to get to the place where they worked. Mr. R. Harris pleaded guilty on behalf of defendant to both charges, and addressed the Bench in mitigation of punishment. The magistrates said they hoped the prosecutor would be satisfied with their decision, which was that defendant be fined the minimum penalty of 5s. and costs, or in default one month's hard labour for each offence. The maximum penalty was 10s. John Richards, the contractor and overman, was then charged on the same information with the same offence. The facts were precisely the same, and as the defendant pleaded not guilty, Mr. Plews called evidence. Mr. Harris objected that the summons could not be maintained, on the ground that the Bench had already adjudicated with regard to the employment of the two women. James Lewis had been charged with being the employer, to which he pleaded guilty, and as the employer they had punished him. Now, if that decision was right, then they could not proceed against Richards. Mr. Plews contended that the summons was good. The magistrates' clerk had no hesitation in saying that the objection was fatal. Mr. Plews said if the Bench felt any difficulty in the matter he would ask leave to amend the summons, by substituting "permitting" for "employing." Mr. Harris objected to this; and the Bench said that they would adjourn their decision for a fortnight.

At the Cardiff Police Court, on Friday last, Mr. Edmund Gibson, of Caerlan Colliery, Tonyrefail, was charged with committing wilful and corrupt perjury in the cause "Gibson v. Jones," tried at the late Glamorgan Assizes. Mr. Simons, of Merthyr, prosecuted, and Mr. Carter, barrister, defended. The facts may be briefly stated to be as follows:—Mr. Gibson had been a mining engineer residing near Cardiff, and at the Assizes he brought an action against Matty and Morgan Jones, of Llantrisant, for 60s. old, for services rendered. In proof that he had been employed by them he produced his memorandum book, and pointed to an entry of Mrs. Jones's name and address, of the names of certain collieries which he was to visit, and of a Mr. Geddes, in Edinburgh, on whom he was to call. He swore that Morgan Jones made those entries in his presence. Morgan Jones swore he did not make them, and Mr. Simons, his attorney, swore that they were, undoubtedly, in the handwriting of Mr. Arthur Owen Davies, another mining engineer, who had been present with Mr. Gibson and Mr. Morgan Jones on the occasion of the making of the entries. On this evidence the jury returned a verdict for the defendants. Mr. Simons subsequently applied to the judge, Mr. Baron Pigott, to order a prosecution for perjury, but his lordship declined, and advised Mr. Simons to drop the matter before perjury was a serious charge. Mr. Simons then laid the information before Mr. Griffith Phillips, a magistrate, and the present summons was issued. Mr. Morgan Jones and Mr. Simons having given evidence in support of the information, an adjournment was asked to take the evidence of Arthur Owen Davies, who was too ill to attend. Mr. Carter contended that the alleged perjury was not material to the cause tried. The Bench decided upon adjourning the case for a week, the defendant being bound over in his own recognisances of 100s. to appear. Mr. Carter applied for a summons against Morgan Jones for perjury in his evidence before the Bench. The magistrates declined to entertain the application until the present charge was disposed of.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

AUG. 16.—There is no alteration whatever in the state of trade in Derbyshire since last notice, the demand for coal in particular being fully equal to the means of supply. This will be more apparent from the fact that the returns for the month of July, just issued, show that the quantity of coal sent direct from Clay Cross alone to the London market exceeded 18,700 tons. At Staveley, also, the enquiry for iron has been such as to show a marked contrast with any other iron-making district in the county, the men being fully employed, and the shares of the firm (Barrow and Co., Limited) being in a very healthy state, being at 17 prem. In Sheffield business is by no means brisk, still the general trade is improving, and the orders from America are coming more freely to hand, more especially for heavy castings and rails. In heavy armour-plates there is slight improvement, and the probability is that this very important branch of manufacture will greatly increase on the termination of the German war, and the express determination of the first Lord of the Admiralty, Sir John Paekington, to found a fleet befitting the requirements of a maritime nation like England. There can, therefore, be little doubt that ere long we shall see a large demand for the best plates, for which Sheffield stands pre-eminently high, the names of Brown and Co. and Cammell and Co. (both limited companies) being the acknowledged heads in the production of plates suitable either for batteries by sea or land.

At the extensive ironworks at Elsecar, where the men have been idle for some time, work to some small extent has been resumed, and those puddlers who had not left the locality went to work on Monday night, whilst the millmen arranged to go in yesterday (Wednesday). At the extensive works on the Trent, the furnaces in blast are kept fully going, with plenty of orders on hand. The furnaces belonging to the Frodingham and Lincolnshire Companies, which have been under repair for some time, will shortly be put in blast, so that the improving locality which the Trent and Aulholme Railway has just opened up will be able to take rank with the first iron-making districts of England. With ironstone of a quality superior to any that can be found, raised from the surface, in some places being fully 24 ft. deep, with the top remarkably rich in manganese, there is no reason why the Trent should not become one of the first centres for the manufacture of iron in England. At the present time the Frodingham Company are finding a market for their produce at nearly 15 per cent. advance on that paid in any other district in the county.

The enquiry for coal in South Yorkshire continues good, the Silkstone in particular being in good demand, not only for the metropolitan markets, but for the cotton districts in Lancashire. There is also a heavy tonnage being sent to Hull and Grimsby for exportation, the Anglo-French Company at the last-named port being just now about the best customers. For the North of Europe large cargoes are being taken out, the cessation of the war having stimulated purchasers for the winter season. In the same district there has been some disagreement between the masters and the workmen, which has led to a strike at North Gawber Colliery. Two men having been put to work in places where one had been working previously, a demand for an increase of 6d. per dozen coals, which contains 4 tons 1 cwt., was demanded. The proprietors of the colliery alluded to, the North Gawber, offered 4d. per dozen, which was refused by the men, who at once struck. The Miners' Association, at a meeting on Monday night, endorsed the action of the men, and came to a resolution to support them, should their demand not be conceded. At the present time they are, therefore, on strike, and as the association now numbers some 5000 members, they are in a good position to support some 300 or 400. In fact, it would appear to be to the advantage of the association to have a strike or disagreement on hand, as they are by that means enabled to show their power.

The action brought by the widow Holmes against Mr. John Rhodes, of the Woodthorpe Colliery, Sheffield, has terminated in a verdict for the widow, with 160s. damages; and the sentence by the jury of Mr. Charles Morton, the Government Inspector of the district, for neglect of his duties. The widow claimed compensation for the loss which she had sustained from the death of her husband, which was caused by the defendant's negligence. On May 10, 1865, deceased was engaged in the colliery in question, and while he was walking up one of the planes a train came down without any previous signal having been given, a demand for an increase of 6d. per dozen coals, which contains 4 tons 1 cwt., was demanded. The proprietors of the colliery alluded to, the North Gawber, offered 4d. per dozen, which was refused by the men, who at once struck. The Miners' Association, at a meeting on Monday night, endorsed the action of the men, and came to a resolution to support them, should their demand not be conceded. At the present time they are, therefore, on strike, and as the association now numbers some 5000 members, they are in a good position to support some 300 or 400. In fact, it would appear to be to the advantage of the association to have a strike or disagreement on hand, as they are by that means enabled to show their power.

refuge, because such places were considered necessary to safety, the colliery owner will not be liable for damages for neglecting the Act, if the jury be of opinion that the injury could be avoided by any other means.

Amongst the vast works promulgated is a scheme by Mr. Duncan, the water engineer to the Liverpool Corporation, to obtain a supply of water from the Bala Lake, in North Wales, at a cost of 1,500,000s., a sum less by 500,000s. than the cost of the Rivington Works. The subject has been left open for a report from an eminent engineer as to the present supplies, before entering on a more extensive scheme. There is no doubt that the scheme will follow the one promulgated about a year since by the engineer to the Corporation of Hull, who proposed bringing the water from the Cumberlands Hills (through one of the principal towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, at a cost of some 11,000,000s., or 12,000,000s. The scheme was a comprehensive and vast one, but still one that was in every way feasible, although the cost is of a rather alarming character, and, therefore, not likely to meet with many advocates.

FOREIGN MINES.

PESTARENA GOLD.—T. Roberts, T. Warne, Aug. 10: The amalgam used since our last remittance in June has been smelted, and has surpassed considerably our expectations, having produced 818 ozs. of fine gold, leaving a large profit for the two months. The value of the remittance is about 2650s. The average yield of the ore has been above 2 ozs. of gold per ton. The average quantity of ore daily treated by the native mills has been only 6½ tons. The ore continues abundant. The drawing and specifications for the new hoisting machinery have been sent to Messrs. Harvey and Co. for estimates.

VALLANZASCA GOLD.—J. Roberts, Aug. 8: Although the extraordinary difficulties under which we laboured during the last two months, through the war, and which are still continuing, produced a loss of time in the running of the new mills, as we reported, we are pleased to inform you of the remittance to the office of 386 ozs. fine gold, of the value of about 1150s., obtained since our last meeting in June. The new mills continue to give great satisfaction, and you may depend upon the regular continuation of gold remittances. The stores are as productive as ever in average ore. We hope to report during next month some important improvements at several points now being opened up.

VAL ANTIGORIA.—Aug. 11: The two new mills now at work continue to give full satisfaction. The amalgam produced has been smelted, and has given 28 ozs. of fine gold, of the value of about 112s., forwarded to the office. This trial having given most satisfactory results, we urge upon you to provide for the necessary outlay for the construction of the new hoisting machinery, and of at least ten more new mills, which could be, after their completion, easily supplied with ore, and would produce profitable returns. According to your request, the construction of the plant is at present suspended; we fully believe, however, that as soon as the projected improvements can be carried out, and a sufficient quantity of ore treated daily, this mine will show highly satisfactory and permanent results. We have reason to believe that we shall have the pleasure to report soon a discovery of very rich ore near the adit end north. The mine in the 20 and 30 south continues large.

VAL TOPPA.—William Jenkins, Aug. 10: Piedimulera: The supply of water from the Marmazza was good during the month of June, but had become so small during the past month, that while we were able to run all the native mills during the first month, we had to suspend the working of nearly half this number during July. Notwithstanding this, the gold returns which we forwarded to the office are most satisfactory, being 280 ozs., of the value of about 1000s., the ore from Fisher's level having yielded 1 oz. 11 dwts. of gold per ton. It will give you pleasure to hear that during this month our former and present difficulties as to the water supply will come to an end. The first section of the establishment (being 10 new mills) will, we fully expect, commence working before the end of the present month, when our gold returns will immediately increase. The establishment being situated, as you know, on the River Anza, we shall have hereafter a permanent and great water-power at our disposal. The new shoot and the bridge over the Marmazza are nearly completed, and we expect to commence the carriage of ore to the establishment over the new road on August 20. The mine in the Marmazza Rosso-stopes continues rich, and has increased 8 feet in width. We are anxious to have your consent as soon as possible for the completion of additional 10 mills, after the first 10 shall have been started, as we shall have no difficulty in supplying those also with ore.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER.—W. C. Paul, July 7: Consuelo: The mine in the shaft, sinking from surface, is about 2 ft. wide, producing a little gold, which will pay to grind. The cross-cut, driving to intersect the rich part of the lode, progresses very slowly, the ground being hard. I hope this will soon become more favourable for driving, from present appearances and indications. The erecting of machinery has been much retarded, owing to the heavy rains having made the roads bad for drawing in timber from the woods; the roads are now repaired, and in permanent good condition, as far as finished, and we hope soon to resume bringing in the timber for the machinery, and to have them in a forward state in two months hence. One old mill is repaired and ready to work, and we are now laying a tramway to bring the ore to it, which will be completed by the end of this month. Estrella: The adit level, driving west on Consuelo lode, is now producing saving work throughout, and will yield on an average ½ oz. of gold per ton; the lode is 6 feet wide, and looks promising for further improvement shortly. San Antonio: The levels and shafts in this mine have been properly secured, and the water-course to the mill and the cart-road for bringing ore to the mill nearly completed, and I hope to have it grinding in the course of a few days. Santo Domingo: The sinking of the shaft here has been stopped for the present, but, in consequence of the present rain season, we are now, we cannot alter, having no timber sawn with which to make our pipes. K.—Trinidad: Here we have commenced driving a level from the foot of the hill on the course of the lode east; even at the surface, where mixed with great quantities of clay, the lode is large, and yields on an average 1 oz. per ton. The driving of this level has been contracted for at \$5 per vara, equal to about 2 ft. per fathom, the contractor providing timber, &c.—San Felipe, near Santo Domingo set: Here we are driving a level east on the lode, which is very large, and in another part of the set produces first-rate samples of silver and gold ore; in the present course of the lode, the present rain season. P.—Tulcan: The shaft here is being sunk on the same lode, 300 varas east; the lode is large, producing good ore for both gold and silver—a promising lode. We are also sinking a shaft at the extreme eastern boundary on this lode, but are not down deep enough to say the size or quality as yet.—Plantel Pava: Here we have built two good houses, and planted several acres of corn and plantains, which will be of great service during the present rain season. P.—Tulcan: The shaft here is being sunk on the same lode, 300 varas east; the lode is large, producing good ore for both gold and silver—a promising lode. We are also sinking a shaft at the extreme eastern boundary on this lode, but are not down deep enough to say the size or quality as yet.—Plantel Pava: Here we have built two good houses, and planted several acres of corn and plantains, which will be of great service during the present rain season. P.—Tulcan: The shaft here is being sunk on the same lode, 300 varas east; the lode is large, producing good ore for both gold and silver—a promising lode. We are also sinking a shaft at the extreme eastern boundary on this lode, but are not down deep enough to say the size or quality as yet.—Plantel Pava: Here we have built two good houses, and planted several acres of corn and plantains, which will be of great service during the present rain season.

— Samuel Mekins, Santo Domingo, July 6: In presenting you my monthly report, I beg to say that general operations of the mine are progressing favourably. The officers' residence is so far completed that Dr. Robinson has removed into it, and most likely the other officers will follow in a week or two. A large store is being built on the hill, for the purpose of storing the ore, and the sleeping apartments for the Cornishmen, and will make a very healthy and comfortable place. An American residence is also in course of erection. The axes and wood for caps and cog-wheels for the improvement of Santo Domingo mill are cut and prepared, and nearly ready for fixing, being daily pressed with all possible speed. The Santo Domingo shaft has not been continued all the month, the men not being able to work in consequence of bad air. This shaft is now 8½ fms. deep, and will be resumed shortly, as an air-machine is in course of construction, and nearly finished. The lode at the shaft is of the same size and character as the one below it, below is driven 17½ fathoms by four men, and will shortly intersect the lode. At Trinidad a level has been driven on the course of the lode 4 fms., the lode not being well defined so near the surface, but producing gold. A little further south another lode has been opened on a very strong lode, 8 ft. wide, producing silver and gold, but not of great value. At Paron operations have been commenced on a level scale. Four men are cutting down and securing Paron shaft, which is about 3 fms. deep; the lode at this shaft is from 10 to 12 ft. wide, and of a splendid character, producing gold. Another shaft, about 700 yards east of the Paron shaft, and on the same lode, has been resumed. This shaft is about 2 fms. deep, the lode being of the same size and character as the Paron shaft, and sinking by four men. At the western boundary of the Paron, and opposite the Javali Mine, an open cutting has been commenced by two men. The lode in this cutting, being so near the surface, has not assumed its proper size and character, but we expect something very good here shortly, as the Javali party have some good ground near their boundary. About midway from the Paron shaft and the western boundary two men have commenced sinking a shaft to prove this piece of ground, and not much can be said of this, as we have only just commenced. The native labourers, under an overseer, are making roads, creating houses, cutting down trees, and clearing the premises, which in a very short time must become one of the most valuable properties in the neighbourhood.

— J. White, Consuelo Mine, July 6: I beg to hand you my report on the Consuelo, San Antonio, and Estrella Mines. The ground in the cross-cut advancing east, 11° south from the base of the hill, has been throughout the month of a hard and close textured formation, similar to when last reported on, but somewhat changed in composition, partaking more of a green felspathic granite. In the present end we have intersected a smooth breasting, running at right angles with the level, exhibiting every encouraging feature a more feasible rock for exploring, and a congenial matrix for productiveness of the lode when cut. In the shaft sinking below No. 2 level the lode is 20 in. wide, charged with magnetic iron, quartz, clay, and gold, but not sufficient of the latter to value; the stratum is of the best description as a mineral-bearing one, and favourable for progress in getting downward. I consider the appearances, as a whole, are of a very promising character for yielding gold shortly. The men here have been engaged occasionally in securing some parts of No. 2 level. The sinking of the new shaft on the immediate top of the hill has progressed satisfactorily, and the time would admit, and preparations are now being made for timbering the same in a permanent and safe manner, in order that we might proceed below uninterrupted; now being worked by two Englishmen.—Surface: The drawing of timber from the forest for machinery, the water-wheel, pit, and some other surface operations, have been for the greater part of the past month, and are at present, suspended, in consequence of the extreme necessity for applying all the available labour to re-making the road and bridges between this mine and San Domingos, and which we have succeeded in laying in a good substantial and

permanent manner for about one-half of the distance.—Estrella Mine: The lode in this level, about 1000 yards west, has been hitherto unproductive, but the frontage is full 5 feet wide, bearing abundance of magnetic iron, quartz, clay, and gold, containing of the latter about ½ oz. to the ton of ore. I continue to entertain the most favourable opinion of this lode yielding very satisfactory results at no great distance further in the hill. Operations here are, as you are aware, suspended for the present, in consequence of requiring the men to put in order the water-course at San Antonio Mine.—Surface: It is intended at the earliest practicable moment to commence and lay down a line of tramway, to connect the cross-cut driving south towards Carrera's lode, and the progress has been made in which to San Domingos, and Consuelo is at present under contemplation, rails of sleepers wood are being prepared 4 in. by 3 in.—San Antonio Mine: The operations carried out here throughout the past month consist in the securing of certain portions of the interior of the mine and water-course, which were in a dilapidated state. San Antonio shaft has been secured and permanently timbered 3 fathoms under the surface, No. 2 level 2 fathoms, and No. 3 level 7 fathoms in length. The repairing of the water-course attached to the crushing-mill has progressed as satisfactorily as could be expected under the circumstances of the heavy falls of rain. A clearing of 133 yards in length, to 3 ft. 6 in. wide, has been effected, and the same strongly secured with timber; there remains 59 yards more to complete the whole distance, and which will in all probability be accomplished in two or three days. The mill and its connections are being prepared as speedily as possible, and will be in readiness for action by the time the water can be brought to bear on it. The large rancho, contracted for by Jose Les Palacios, for the sum of 250 hard dollars, is progressing favourably, and I fully anticipate its completion at the stipulated time.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Alotepique, June 30: San Pantaleon Mine: In the end of San Alfonso deep adit level, driving east, the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of carbonyl of lime, mixed with porphyry and spots of ore, but not enough to value; the ground is a little harder than last reported. The lode in the end of Guadalupe level (10 fathoms below San Alfonso), driving east, is much improved; it is 1½ foot wide, composed of flookan and calc-spar, with good pockets of argentiferous blende, worth 1 ton in a fathom. This level is now under Quejada's winze, which will be resumed to communicate with San Alfonso and Guadalupe levels, after which a slope will be opened in the back of the latter level. The lode in the stope east and west of No. 2 trial winze, below Guadalupe level, has become unproductive, and the stope is suspended. In the stope east and west of Triguero's winze, below San Alfonso level, the lode is worth 25 cwt. of low quality silver ore per fathom; and in the stope west of Lemus's winze, above San Alfonso level, it is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The branch east of No. 3 cross-course has been opened on 3 varas, and will be further proved to ascertain its correct bearing and underlie. The estimated raisings for June from San Pantaleon Mine will probably equal, if not exceed, the calculation of 17 tons, but the ore will not be of high ley.—San Carlos Mine: In the dressing part from the rains. The raisings for June were expected to reach the estimated quantity—35 tons for five weeks.

ATUTICA MINE: In this mine during the past month some good stones of galena have been broken from the shallow adit level, on the slide level, but they do not contain much silver. The end has reached old workings, of whose history nothing is known. The men are put to work in the bottom of the level, where some small arches of ground were left by the old workers. The Atutica lode, in the deep adit level, driving west, having become small, and the ground hard, the driving on it is suspended, and the men put to drive west on the slide level, which has now a more promising appearance, composed of calc-spar, flookan, and iron pyrites. The estimated raisings of ore for July (four weeks) are:—From San Pantaleon, 12 tons; from San Carlos, 29 tons; from Atutica, 1 ton; total, 42 tons, which, at 70 cwt. per ton, would contain 2940 cwt. of silver. At the hacienda de San José, the men have been employed in cleansing the culvert and flues of the furnaces, from which some 20 tons of dust, containing about 55 cwt. of silver per ton, have been extracted. The calciners are again at work, and it is intended to dispatch the 32d conducta to Guatemala early in September. The present material returns from the mines during June, July, and August, and from the fine dust, estimated to be worth about \$16,000.

LUSITANIAN.—July 31, Pahal Mine: The lode in Taylor's shaft is 5 feet wide, composed of quartz and a branch of ore, worth 2½ tons per fathom for the length of the shaft (15 feet). In River shaft the lode is composed of flookan and quartz. At this point the south part of the Mill lode is come into the shaft, which appears to impoverish Basto's lode, so that the shaft has become valueless. The 60, west of Oak shaft, is composed of quartz and a little flookan. The 100, east of Taylor's, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 100 west is composed of quartz and stones of ore. The 90 east is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 80 east is composed of quartz, flookan, and stones of ore. The 41 winze is a lode has fallen in with Basto's lode, and produced the same effect as in River shaft. The 28, west of Perez shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The adit west is composed of flookan. The 90, west of Taylor's, is composed of flookan. The 70, east of slide lode, is composed of flookan and a little quartz. The 28, east of slide lode, is yielding good stones of lead. In the 50, west of Taylor's, the lode is producing stones of ore. The 50, east of Taylor's, is worth ½ ton per fathom. In the 60 cross-cut north the ground is of a hard gneiss. The 20 cross-cut is hard. The 38 cross-cut, south of Taylor's, is more favourable. The 20, east and west of River's winze, are worth ½ ton per fathom. The stope above the 90, east and west of Taylor's shaft, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stope above the 50, east of Ernesto's winze, are worth ½ ton per fathom. The stope above the 60, west of Domingos's winze, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The stope above the 70, east of Nunez's winze, are worth ½ ton per fathom. The stope above the 70, east and west of River's winze, are worth ½ ton per fathom. The stope above the 90, east and west of Taylor's shaft, are worth ¾ ton per fathom. The stope above the 50, east of Ernesto's winze, are worth ½ ton per fathom. 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CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of August inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions passed at a special general meeting of the proprietors of the association, held on the 31st day of July, 1866.

H. R. GRENFELL, } Directors of the
WALTER SHARP, } Company.
Dated August 2, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—At a Court of Directors of the Company of Proprietors of the Royal Copper Mines of Cobre, held on the 24th August, 1866.

In pursuance of the 28th clause or section of the company's Deed of Settlement of July 13, 1855, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th resolutions of the Special General Meeting of the company held the 31st July last, the Court of Directors of the company hereby resolve and order as follows, that is to say—

1.—The nominal amount of the capital of the company shall be and is hereby increased for the general purposes of the company from £480,000 to £600,000, by augmenting the amounts of the 12,000 now existing shares thereof, so that every now existing share of the nominal amount of £40 shall be and is hereby augmented by the sum of £20, so as to be of the nominal amount of £60.

2.—That the additional £10 a share is hereby made payable and shall be paid by instalments, as follows, that is to say—

(a).—There shall be payable and paid on the 15th day of October, 1866, a first instalment of 10s. a share.

(b).—The remaining £10 a share shall be payable and paid by such and so many instalments, each of not more than £2 a share, as the court from time to time appoint and call up, but so that there be an interval of at least two calendar months between the days for the payment of two successive instalments.

(c).—The first instalment of 10s. a share shall be paid to the credit of the company with their bankers, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Company, at their banking-house in Lombard-street, in the City of London, and the subsequent calls shall be paid at such places and in such manner as the court from time to time appoint.

3.—Every person who at the time of the passing of these resolutions is the holder or bearer of the certificate or certificates of any share or shares, is, in accordance with the company's Supplemental Deed of Settlement of Nov. 24, 1856, the proprietor of the share or shares, and his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall be liable, and are hereby bound, to pay in respect thereof the additional £10 a share, in accordance with the second of these resolutions.

4.—Notice of these resolutions shall be given to the proprietors in accordance with the company's regulations now in force.

H. R. GRENFELL, } Directors of the Company.
WALTER SHARP, }
Dated 2d August, 1866.

SILVER BROOK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SILVER-LEAD MINE.

Capital £8000, in 400 shares of £20 each, of which 305 are already allotted. £2 per share to be paid on allotment; calls not to be made at less intervals than three months.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.

DIRECTORS.—THOMAS J. R. YATES, Esq., Bridgeford, near Stafford.

HENRY JOHN FELLOW, Esq., Wimbledon, Surrey.

ERNEST GEORGE FELLOW, Esq., Sutton, Kingston, Surrey.

(With power to add two to their number.)

BANKERS.—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), Cornhill, E.C.

AUDITOR—Jas. F. Quartly, Esq., accountant, 37, Queen-street, Cannon-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. J. W. Marshall.

OFFICES.—No. 25, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

This company has acquired an extensive mineral property, situated in the parishes of St. Mary and Llandudno, in the county of Carnarvon, for the purpose of working the same and raising therefrom lead, silver, and other mineral substances found therein, and of making the same marketable for disposal.

Samples of the ore recently broken from the mine may be seen at the offices, and inspection is invited.

A full prospectus, with report and every information, will be given to intending investors, and the directors are now prepared to receive applications for the few remaining shares, at 10s. per share premium.

THE WEST GREAT ST. GEORGE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares. In 6000 shares, of £5 each. £1 payable on application, and £1 on allotment.

If no allotment be made the deposit money will be returned.

Capital £30,000, of which a large proportion is subscribed by the following shareholders:—

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., (Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Limited, Halifax).

JOSEPH CROSSLEY, Esq., (Messrs. J. Watson and Brothers), Church, Accrington.

R. WATSON, Esq., (Messrs. J. Watson and Brothers), Church, Accrington.

HENRY AMBLER, Esq., Watkinson Hall, near Halifax.

F. APPELEY, Esq., Appleby House, railway contractor, Manchester.

JOHN APPELEY, Esq., merchant, Manchester.

LEO LOEWENSTEIN, Esq., (Messrs. Leo Loewenstein and Co.), Manchester.

J. VOILE, Esq., Birmingham.

CHARLES CLAY, Esq., M.D., Piccadilly, Manchester.

BANKERS.—The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., Manchester.

Messrs. Roberts, Ladbroke, and Co., London.

Messrs. Williams, Williams, and Co., Truro, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Sale, Worthington, Shipman, Seddon, and Sale.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Worthy Williams and Co., Manchester.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Hugh Fleming.

SHAREBROKERS.

Messrs. R. C. Clifton and Co., Aldine Chambers, Princess-street, Manchester.

RESIDENT AGENT—Captain Walter Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.

YORK CHAMBERS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.

Applications for shares must be addressed to Messrs. R. C. CLIFTON and Co., the sharebrokers to the company; or to Mr. HUGH FLEMING, the secretary.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at the net price of £3 per share, in the CAI-R-PANTY MINE, joining the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Capt. J. Rabey, Coedpoth, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, North Wales.

CAPT. RICH. BOELEN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of MINES, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT ON MINES in either of the above counties. Orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT LIBBY AND SON, MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

NEW LOVELL.—We recommended the immediate purchase of these shares, as the mine has considerably improved of late, and joins the famous rich East Lovell. For particulars, apply to R. LIBBY and SON.

Mines inspected by competent agents.

BOGHEAD CANNEL.—MR. JOHN MACKENZIE, late GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF COAL FIELDS, having resigned his appointment to TAKE UP HARTLEY BOGHEAD CANNEL in NEW SOUTH WALES, yielding from 100 to 150 gallons of oil per ton, is READY TO TREAT WITH ENGLISH CAPITALISTS either FOR WORKING, LEASING, or SELLING ONE OF THE SECTIONS, for making refined oil for colonial and foreign use.

Extent and position of deposits can be ascertained from plans and particulars deposited at the MINING JOURNAL office, 25, Fleet-street, London; and plans, sections, photographs, and specimens will be forwarded on application to Mr. MACKENZIE, Civil Service Club, Sydney, New South Wales.

Cost price of making and delivering refined oil in Sydney is proved to be about 1s. 9d. per gallon. The deposits being isolated patches, competition is to a certain extent limited.

MR. GEORGE DARLINGTON, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER (Graduate of the Royal School of Mines), GROVE PARK, WREXHAM.—MR. DARLINGTON is OPEN to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS to REPORT UPON, MODEL, or ARRANGE MINES or MINING WORKS, and from his practical and varied experience in all kinds and classes of mines, both abroad and at home, especially on the Continent, in America, and in Australia, he can confidently offer his services to those who may require faithful reports or examinations of mining properties at home or abroad. MR. DARLINGTON speaks French and German fluently, and is acquainted with the mining laws of those countries.

Now ready, price 5s., by post 5s. 4d.,

THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON:

STATISTICS AND OBSERVATIONS, for 1865.

By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Surveyor, and Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and

profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market, affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which these only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £10 to £15 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.

Messrs. TREDINICK AND CO.,

No. 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WORVAS DOWNS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 28th day of August inst., at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of FOURTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories of the said company settled on the list of contributories under Class A.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid to offer objections to such call.

WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar of the said Court.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 11, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GREAT WHEEL GRILLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 13th day of August inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by James Bayley Joyce, Esq., a contributory of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thistle-square, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, on the 31st day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro. Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 27th day of August inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

A. PULBROOK, 31, Threadneedle-street, London (Solicitor for the Petitioner).

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro (Agent of the said Solicitor).

Dated the 15th day of August, 1866.

In Chancery.
SLATE QUARRIES.—LLANBERIS, CARNARVON.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of Newton and Others v. Jones and Others, with the approval of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, in One Lot, by Mr. JOHN CHURTON, the person appointed by the said Judge, at the Queen's Hotel Railway Station, in the City of Chester, on Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1866, at Twelve for One o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, VALUABLE LEASEHOLD BLUE and GREEN SLATE QUARRIES, situated at Llanberis, in the county of Carnarvon, known as GOODMAN'S SLATE QUARRIES, and all the weighing machine, machinery, fixtures, and other effects on or in the said quarries.

To view the quarries, application to be made to Mr. JOHN WILLIAM JONES, Llanberis; Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, solicitors, Birmingham; and Messrs. CHURTON and ELLIOTT, auctioneers and land valuers, Chester, from all of whom particular and conditions of sale can be obtained; as also of Messrs. CLARKE, WOODCOCK, and RYLAND, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; and at the principal hotels and inns in Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, and Llanberis and the neighbourhood.

CLARKE, WOODCOCK, AND RYLAND, 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields, (Agents for Rawlins and Rowley, Birmingham, Plaintiffs' Solicitors).

CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. ROBERT HOW has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Railway Station, Carmarthen, on Friday, Aug. 24, 1866, TWO very powerful BROAD GAUGE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, superior construction, and but recently built, by Messrs. Rothwell and Co., Bolton. Also, a small but very useful BROAD GAUGE ENGINE.

The engines, which will be sold singly, may be inspected at Carmarthen station, where all information respecting them may be obtained.

Conditions will be produced at the sale. Sale to commence at Three P.M.

Catalogues will be forwarded on application to the Auctioneer, Allhallows Chambers, No. 49, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Messrs. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, BY

AUCTION, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 1866, at Half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, and in the lots hereunder specified, or other lots, as may be determined at the time of sale, the FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of and in the LANDS, HEREDITAMENTS, and PREMISES following, viz.:

LOT 1.—All that well-watered and desirable ESTATE called BEARAWALLS, containing 17 acres, of meadow, pasture, garden, arable, and other land, with dwelling-house and ample and commodious farm buildings thereon, situated near Lydford, and in the parish of Petterbury, and being about seven miles from Tavistock, and eight miles from Okehampton, and adjacent to the excellent turnpike-roads between those towns, as well as within about two miles of Lydford station of the South Devon and Launceston Railway, from which station there will shortly be railway communication northward and eastward, in addition to the present communication southward and westward. This estate is especially worthy of the notice of investors and capitalists, as both a mineral and agricultural property, as, from its geological position and character, its containing great deposits of metalliferous wealth may be almost relied on, and it is naturally favourable for mining operations. Early possession of this lot can be given.

LOT 2.—All that MESSUAGE, consisting of a roomy dwelling-house (formerly an inn, and suitable for country lodgings), spacious courtyard and outbuildings, closes of land and premises, and containing about 22 acres, called WATERVALE, or WATERFIELD, situated near Lydford, and in the parish of Lamer-ton, and being about two miles from Tavistock, and eight miles from Okehampton, and adjoining the turnpike-road between those towns, as well as near the Lydford Railway station. This lot will be sold free from great tithes, or rent charge in lieu thereof, or with the same included, but subject to an annuity of £20 a year to a person now aged 66 years. Early possession of this lot can be given.

LOT 3.—All that ESTATE called INGO, or INDIES (excepting the detached field hereinafter mentioned as Lot 4), containing about 47 acres of meadow, pasture, arable, and other land, with a barn thereon, situated in the parish of Lamer-ton, and being about two miles from Tavistock, and eight miles from Okehampton, and adjoining the turnpike-road between those towns, as well as near the Lydford Railway station. This lot includes the land immediately east and west of the celebrated Lydford Bridge, on the southern side of the River Lyd, and is a most attractive property, from its beauties and many advantages, and its adaptability for the site of a residence or villas. There are the most certain prospects of great productiveness of metallic minerals in this estate, lodes and veins of a very important character, some of which have proved very productive elsewhere, having been discovered in the property, which also bears indications of profitable tin streaming in ancient times, and can be mined with great facility. This lot is held by the present tenant for the remainder of a term of 15 years, which expires at Lady-day, 1868; but the tenant is willing to give up possession earlier, if it should be desired, upon fair terms. Lot 2 might be advantageously united to and let with Lot 4, as the house and outbuildings of Lot 2 would suit well for the occupant of the two properties.

LOT 4.—All that CLOSE of LAND called LAMBHOLE MEADOW, containing about 4 acres, situated in the parish of Lamer-ton, on the western side of the road between Lydford village and railway station, at about equal distances from each place. The railway from Exeter and the North of Devon to Lydford will pass through this lot, but in such a way as to leave good sites for merchants' yards and premises, a place of public entertainment, and villas, or other houses, such as railway communication will create an urgent necessity for. There is an excellent and never-failing spring of water in this field. This lot is let till Lady-day, 1868, but possession can be obtained earlier upon fair terms.

LOT 5.—All those PREMISES, comprising the BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHAPEL at LYDFORD (subject to a lease thereof), the dwelling-house (admirably adapted for lodgings), courtyard, and garden adjoining, and the rich meadow land called Barnshay and Gatenhills, with a plantation situated at Lydford, and containing about 15 acres. This lot is particularly worthy of notice, from the circumstance that a most extraordinary deposit of silver-lead ore was found in it a few years ago, some of which realised the enormous sum of 96l. 18s. per ton. The lode in which this deposit was found has not yet had anything like a fair trial, and a little further development of it may with the utmost confidence be expected to be attended with splendid results. Early possession of this lot can be given. Lots 3 and 5 adjoin, and have the River Lyd flowing between them.

LOT 6.—All those LANDS and PREMISES called HOLDITCH, and that part of the Shop Tenement called PITTS MEADOW, containing about 26 acres, situated in the parish of Shepton, with the rent charge in lieu of great tithes thereon. Holditch contains a tin lode, the productiveness of which shallow induced the commencement of deeper workings, and the e-workings, which are far advanced, will, when completed, doubtless lay open a very valuable course of tin ore, which would be very inexpensive to work.

LOT 7.—All that FIELD or CLOSE of LAND called GRATTON, or GREAT PARK, in the parish of Shepton, containing about 4 acres, with the rent charge in lieu of great tithes thereof.

LOT 8.—All those PLANTATIONS called JASPERS, in the parish of Shepton, containing about 4 acres, with the rent charge in lieu of great tithes thereof.

LOT 9.—All that HOUSE, GARDEN, and PREMISES, being part of Shop Tenement, situated in Shepton village.

Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9 are held by the present occupier, on a lease which will expire at Lady-day, 1868.

Lydford having till recently been inaccessible by railway, and being about to become a railway centre, it will be apparent that land in that locality must henceforth very much benefit and increase in value from railway advantages and facilities for the development of its agricultural and mineral resources. This sale, therefore, affords a most favourable opportunity of acquiring such property, and one not at all likely to occur again.

Mr. James Stephens, of Lydford, will show Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; and the remaining lots may be viewed on application to Mrs. Stanbury Yellowmead, Shepton.

For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, Uppaton, Milton Abbot; or to Mr. W. P. PAULL, Solicitor, Bank Chambers, Bedford-street, Plymouth.

Dated August 10, 1866.

CWM RHAYADR MINE LEASE AND PLANT TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Immediate possession can be given. There are several lead ore veins traversing the estate. Further particulars can be obtained, and to treat, to "H. D.," Post-office, Ruabon, North Wales.

AUGUST 21, 1866.
MR. T. T. WHEAR is instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Tynack's Hotel, in Camborne, on Tuesday, the 21st day of August, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, SHARES in the following (DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE) MINING and other COMPANIES, viz.:

EAST POOL	ST. IVES CONSOLS
SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES	SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS
WEST WHEAL FRANCES	EAST WHEAL TOLGUS
WEST WHEAL SETON	WEST WHEAL TOLGUS
WHEAL GRENVILLE	WEST WHEAL DAMSEL
EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE	SOUTH WHEAL SETON
GREAT WHEAL BUSY	WHEAL MARGARET
NORTH ROSKEAR	TRUMPET CONSOLS
ROSKERNOWETH	NEW TREVENEN
SOUTH WHEAL CROFTY	WHEAL CURTIS

THE PALMOUTH DOCKS, AND PALMOUTH HOTEL.
With a little advance in the price of tin and copper, several of the above mines (not already leaving profits) will, doubtless, pay large dividends.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

29th AUGUST instant.

Messrs. KINSMAN and HOCKADAY have received

Instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at CORNBURIA MINE, in the parish of Roche, near St. Austell, Cornwall (subject to conditions to be then and there produced), the whole of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising—

A 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 and 8 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS 10 tons each, in excellent condition.

A 24 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, with 10 ton BOILER, and 32 heads of stamps, with iron axles, fly-wheel, &c., all complete and equal to new.

A 30 ft. diameter CAST-IRON WATER-WHEEL, 2½ ft. breast, with double-acting WINDING MACHINE, recently erected new, head launders, &c., all in good condition.

30 fms. of bucket pitwork, ranging from 8 to 10 in. bore, with bucket rods, flange pins, rings, &c.

70 fms. of 13 in. forcing lift, in two plunger bottoms.

12 fms. of 12 in. drawing lift.

7 fms. of 16 in. ditto.

2 16 head-cast-iron stamp-axes, new

Capstan shears and shovels complete, flat-rod shaft.

2 other shears, with shovels complete

1 pit bob, with connection rods, and about 20 fms. of 1½ in. flat-rods; a quantity of other flat-rods, of different sizes; wrought-iron angle bob; a large number of pulleys of various sizes, adapted for mining and clay work purposes; several sets of shaft head gear, railway iron, saddles and rollers, 2 horse whips, steam and horse-whim kibbles; dressing-floors, complete in all the appliances in tin mines, consisting of drags, round and hand buddies, tin frames, kieve, and dressing tools; smiths' bellows, anvil, and an assortment of smiths' and miners' tools; a large quantity of launders of various sizes; a very excellent drying tube, affording about 30 by 9 ft. of heating surface, with brickwork and drying-house furniture in chests, framing, and other internal fittings; a quantity of new and old wrought and cast scrap iron, a number of new and useful barrows, a quantity of new and old timber, slates, bricks, some articles of account-house furniture, several good wood sheds, and a quantity of fire-wood, &c. Also, the tinstuff and leavings.

The pitwork and main rods being under water, the whole of the machinery and materials on the mine will be first offered in One Lot, at Eleven o'clock; and if not so sold the sale by separate lots will commence at Twelve o'clock punctually.

The engines thereon are most conveniently situated for removal, there being a good approach by a main road direct through the mine.

For viewing, apply on the premises; and for further information, to J. E. UTTON, Esq., East Parade, Leeds; or to the Auctioneers, at St. Austell.

Dated August 14, 1866.

CHESTER.

RE THE MOTTRAM ST. ANDREW MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SALE OF PLANT, ENGINE, MACHINERY, STOCK, &c., two miles from the Alderley Edge Railway station.

MR. BROADHURST begs to announce that he has received

Instructions from the Liquidator of the above-named company to SELL its PROPERTY and EFFECTS BY PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, at Mottram St. Andrew, aforesaid, on Thursday, the 20th day of August, 1866, in lots to suit purchasers, including a valuable 18 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, by West, St. Austell, Cornwall; TWO BOILERS, one 7 and the other 5 tons; feed plunger and piping, plunger lifts, with rams; drawing lift, with winders, &c.; iron bob caps, plate and sword, with 12 fms. 6 in. rods; double and single winches, stone and wood tanks, lead cistern; triple, double, and single blocks; 12 head stamps, crusher, with two pairs of rolls, two hauling machines, wood and iron wagons, fan machine, wood and earthen pumps, gutta percha and glass carbons, large wood vats, filters, iron boilers, 30 fms. ladders, timber shoots, quantity of new and old iron, smiths' and miners' tools, turning lathe, timber, joiners' bench and tools, office fixtures, &c.

Catalogues of the property may be obtained from Capt. PASCOE, on the premises; the Auctioneer, Brunswick-street, Macclesfield; Mr. CHARLES EDWARD PROCTOR, solicitor, 2, Exchange-street, Macclesfield; and Messrs. J. and C. COLE, solicitors, 36, Essex-street, London, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY of HAWKMOOR MINE, situated in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL. This mine adjoins Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, and other rich mining properties.

Tenders will be received by the committee, during the present month, at the offices of the company, 15, New Broad-street, London.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,
AND BRACIO CLOTH FOR MINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
ELLIS LEVER,
PATENTEE,
WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),
(LATE GILL AND CO.)
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS,
CHAINS, SHOVELS, EDGE TOOLS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST
AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING,
RAILWAY, OR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
Machinery sent to all parts of the world.
Foreign mining companies supplied on liberal terms.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY
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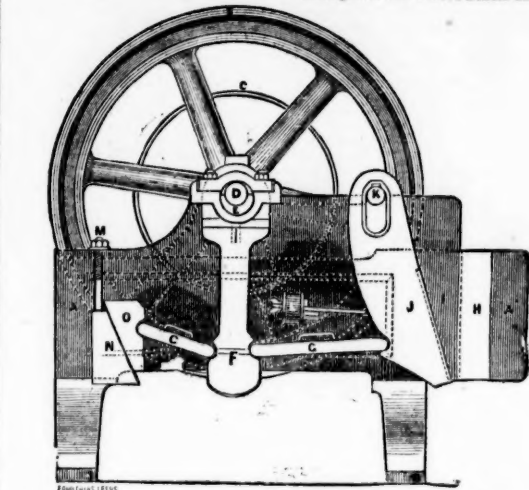
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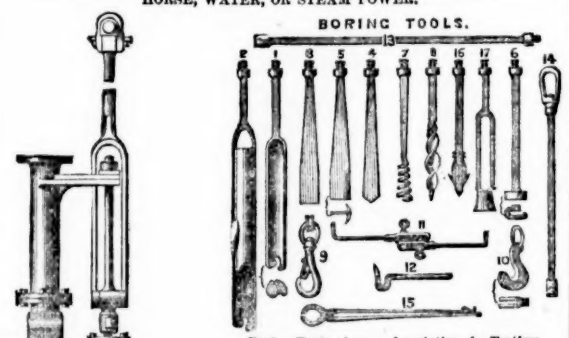
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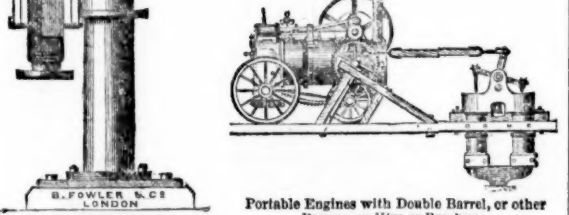
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200	Botallack, c. St. Just	9 0 0	—	300	488 15 0	5 0 0	May, 1866
10000	British Slate Company	12 0 0	—	—	0 per cent.	—	Mar. 1866
1000	Broudy, c. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	8 1 0	0 0 0	May, 1866
916	Cargill, s. l. Newlyn	15 5 7	12	10 12	13 15 0	0 0 0	Feb. 1866
867	Cwm Erddin, c. Cardigan	7 10 0	—	—	20 18 0	0 0 0	July, 1866
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardigan	60 0 0	—	—	382 10 0	5 0 0	April, 1866
280	Derwent Mines, c. Durham	300 0 0	—	—	162 0 0	2 10 0	Mar. 1866
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	128 17 6	300	—	1030 0 0	6 0 0	July, 1866
358	Doleath, c. l. Camborne	2 14 6	7	6 1/2	813 10 0	1 0 0	June, 1866
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	4 0 0	—	—	14 5 0	0 2 6	July, 1866
300	East Darren, c. Cardigan	32 0 0	—	—	113 10 0	2 0 0	May, 1866
128	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	379 10 0	5 0 0	July, 1866
5000	East Rosewarne, c. l. Gwinnar	2 15 0	—	—	10 6 0	0 1 6	Jan. 1866
1906	East Wheal Lovell, c. Wendron	3 9 0	—	—	2 7 6	0 7 6	May, 1866
2800	Foxdale, c. l. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	68 10 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
5000	Frank Mills, c. l. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	3 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1866
15000	Great Laxey, c. l. Isle of Man	4 0 0	—	—	202 8 0	4 5 0	Aug. 1866
2908	Great Wheal Vor, c. l. Helston	40 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1866
1024	Herdcroft, c. l. near Liskeard	8 10 0	33	30 31	37 10 0	1 10 0	June, 1866
6000	Hingston Down, c. l. Helston	5 10 0	3	—	0 10 0	0 5 0	April, 1866
400	Lisburne, c. l. Cardigan	18 15 0	—	—	470 0 0	3 0 0	May, 1866
9000	Mar-le Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 7 0	0 2 0	July, 1866
3000	Minera Boundary, c. l. Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1866
1800	Minera Mining Co., c. l. Wrexham	3 5 0	—	—	202 8 0	4 5 0	Aug. 1866
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore	3 5 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 6	May, 1866
600	Pant-y-Glen, c. l. Gwinnar	20 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	May, 1866
200	Parys Mines, c. l. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	157 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1866
1120	Providence, c. l. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	23	21 23	80 17 6	0 10 0	May, 1866
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	9 0 0	—	—	529 10 0	9 0 0	July, 1866
6000	South Darren, c. l. Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	0 5 6	0 2 6	June, 1866
6000	Tincroft, c. l. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	—	18 1 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1866
3000	W. Chiverton, c. l. Perranzabuloe	5 0 0	—	—	65 60 65	—	—
400	West Wheal Seton, c. l. Camborne	47 10 0	110	100 110	459 4 0	3 0 0	Aug. 1866
512	Wheal Bassett, c. l. Helston	5 2 6	80	65 75	2 19 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1866
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. l. Devon	20 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1866
4296	Wheal Kitty, c. l. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	2 19 0	0 1 6	May, 1866
2090	Wheal Rose, c. l. Scorrier	—	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1866
396	Wheal Seton, c. l. Camborne	58 10 0	135	120 130	226 15 0	5 0 0	April, 1866
1040	Wheal Trevelyan, c. l. Liskeard	5 17 0	—	—	54 0 0	0 5 0	June, 1866

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1055	Cradock Moor, c. St. Cleer	10 11 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn, c. l. Mold	9 0 0	—	—	3 3 6	0 13 6	Aug. 1865
2880	Clifford Amalgamated, c. l. Gwinnar	30 10 0	6 1/2	7 1/2	35 6 0	0 10 0	June, 1865
6000	East Carn Brea, c. l. Redruth	3 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	June, 1865
2000	Miner Co. of Ireland, c. l. c.	7 0 0	—	—	19 18 11	0 1 0	July, 1865
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Cons.	1 6 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1865
6000	West Bassett, c. l. Helston	1 10 0	—	—	26 14 0	0 2 0	July, 1865
1024	Wheal Exmouth, c. l. Christow	—	—	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. l. Menheniot	8 0 0	3 1/2	4 5	59 17 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1865
7000	Wicklow, c. l. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	15 11 0	0 11 0	Nov. 1865

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	9	—	2 12 6	0 10 0	April, 1866
1500	East Indian Coal, Calcutta	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna, c. l. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	1 3 4	0 3 0	Feb. 1866
10000	Gonessa, c. l. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 5 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Linares, c. l. Spain	3 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1865
3275	New Wildberg, c. l. Germany	3 0 0	—	—	10 per cent.	—	Yearly
50000	Panalello, c. l. France	3 0 0	—	—	2 19 8	0 16 8	Dec. 1865
15000	Port Phillip, c. l. Australia	20 0 0	—	—	0 15 6	0 1 0	July, 1865
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.	1 0 0	—	—	0 0 3	0 0 3	Jan. 1865
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	—	—	68 15 0	4 0 0	June, 1865
50000	Victoria (London)	25000 £1 pd.	25000 £2 pd.	—	0 9 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1866
40000	West Canada Mining Company	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Quenanen United, c.	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 6	0 15 0	Nov. 1865
20000	Australian, c. l. South Australia	7 6 6	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	June, 1865
2464	Burra Burra, c. l. South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	325 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 1864
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. l. Cuba	40 0 0	—	—	101 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1865
10000	Copago Mining Company, c. l. Chile	16 0 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1865
100000	Don Pedro, c. l. Brazil	0 14 0	—	—	0 0 9	0 0 9	Dec. 1865
70000	English and Australian, c. l.	5 0 0	—	—	1 12 0	2 0 0	Aug. 1864
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., c. l. Nova Scotia	20 0 0	—	—	21 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1864
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., c. l. Australia	1 0 0	—	—	0 12 0	0 1 0	June, 1864
10000	Lusitania (Portugal)	2 10 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 3 0	June, 1865
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1865
43174	United Mexican, c. l. Mexico	2 0 0	—	—	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1864
10000	Vancouver, c. l. c.	5 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1865
45000	Yudanamutana, c. l. S. A.	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1865

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
35000	Alamillos, c. l. Spain	2 0 0	—	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian	0 8 0	—	—	—
40000	Britannia Silver-Lead Mines, France	—	—	—	—
25000	Capula, c. l. Mexico	1 8 0	—	—	—
30000	Chontales, c. l. c. Nicaragua	2 10 0	—	—	—
10000	Copago Smelting, Chile	10 0 0	—	—	—
300	Copper Mines Co. of South Australia	130 £70 pd.	—	—	—
50000	East del Rey, c. l. Brazil	—	—	—	—
15000	El Chino Silver Mining and Reduction Company	4 10 0	—	—	—
5000	English and Canadian Mining Company	5 0 0	—	—	—
40000	Fortuna, c. l. West Australia	2 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, c. l. New Granada	1 5 0	—	—	—
80000	Great Northern, c. l. South Australia	1 11 0	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, c. l. New Zealand	5 0 0	—	—	—
12000	Nerubida Coal and Iron	6000 £5 pd.	3000 £3 pd.	—	—
50000	Nova Scotia Land and Coal	1 15 0	—	—	—
15000	Orea, c. l. New Zealand	1 10 0	—	—	—
15000	Pachusa Silver Mining Company, Mexico	1 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral	100 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Pestarena, c. l. c.	1 10 0	—	—	—
30000	Quebrada, c. l. Venezuela	10 0 0	—	—	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, c. l. c.	6000 £5 pd.	4178 £2 10s. pd.	—	—
50000	Rossa Grande, c. l. Brazil	0 7 6	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, c. l. Mexico	3 0 0	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, c. l. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Val Antigua, c. l. c.	0 15 0	—	—	—
6000	Val Sassam, c. l. c.	5 10 0	—	—	—
5000	Valgodemard Mining Company	20 0 0	—	—	—
50000	Vallanzasca, c. l. Italy	0 15 0	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. l. Italy	1 0 0	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, c. l. c.	1 0 0	—	—	—
80000	Worthing, c. l. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Banks.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.
40000	Alliance	25 0 0	19	19 1/2
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Finance	40 0 0	—	—
30000	Australasian	40 0 0	—	—
10000	Bank of Egypt	25 0 0	—	—
25000	Bank of Otago	10 0 0	—	—
50000	Bank of Victoria, Australia	25 0 0	—	—
10000	Bank of New Zealand	10 0 0	—	—
25000	Bank of Queensland	25 0 0	—	—
50000	Brazilian and Portuguese	10 0 0	—	—
8015	Canada Canada and Investment	23 10 0	—	—
40000	Chart. Bank India, Aust. & China	20 0 0	—	—
30000	Char. Merc. India, Lond. & China	25 0 0	—	—
50000	City	10 0 0	—	—
20000	Colonial	25 0 0	—	—
40000	Company of African Merchants	3 0 0	—	—
150000	Consolidated Bank	4 0 0	—	—
20000	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England	3 0 0	—	—
10000	Discount Corporation	20 0 0	—	—
20000	East London	5 0 0	—	—
30000	English, Scottish, & Aust. Chart.	20 0 0	—	—
20000	English and Swedish	20 0 0	—	—
250000	General Credit and Finance of London	6 0 0	—	—
20000	Imperial Bank	20 0 0	—	—
150000	International Financial Society	5 0 0	—	—
200000	International Land Credit	6 0 0	—	—
4000	London African Trading	10 0 0	—	—
50000	London Chart. Bank of Australia	20 0 0	—	—
37500	London and County	20 0 0	—	—
40000	London Financial Association	25 0 0	—	—
72000	London Joint-Stock	15 0 0	—	—
2000	London Mercantile Discount	10 0 0	—	—
10000	London and South-Western	20 0 0	—	—
20000	London and Westminster	20 0 0	—	—
50000	Mercantile and Exchange	11 0 0	—	—
17156	Metropolitan and Provincial	20 0 0	—	—
20000	Mineral Rights Association	1 0 0	—	—
20000	National of Australia	4 0 0	—	—
20000	National of Liverpool	10 0 0	—	—
40000	National	30 0 0	—	—
37500	New South Wales	30 0 0	—	—
12500	Ottoman Company	2 0 0	—	—
40000	Union of Australia	25 0 0	—	—
80000	Union of London	15 0 0	—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
3000	Bedford Unit, c. l. Tavistock	2 6 8	—	—	—
3200	Bedol Aur, c. l. Holywell	1 2 0	—	—	—
500	Billins, c. l. Flint	30 0 0	—	—	—
1000	Blaendyffryn, c. l. c.	2 0 0	—	—	—
6000	Bolnsey Hill Consols, c. l. c.	0 5 0	—	—	—
1248	Boscawell, c. l. St. Just	6 15 0	—	—	—
5000	Bottle Hill, c. l. Plymouth	1 14 6	—	—	—
1600	Brixham Hematite Iron	5 7 6	—	—	—
200	Brynford Hall, c. l. Flint	28 0 0	—	—	—
3000	Bryn Gwlog, c. l. Flint	9 0 0	—	—	—
30000	Caldbeck Fells, c. l. Cumber	1 2 6	—	—	—
1000	Camborne Consols, c. l. c.	18 0 0	—	—	—
4600	Camborne Vn. & Wh. Fran.	11 8 10	1 1/2	188 21s.	—
3000	Cape Cornwall, c. l. St. Just	2 5 0	—	—	—
2000	Caradon & Phoenix Cons.	0 12 0	—	—	—
3000	Carn Brea, c. l. c.	21 0 0	—	—	—
1000	Carn Camborne, c. l. Camb.	2 0 0	—	—	—